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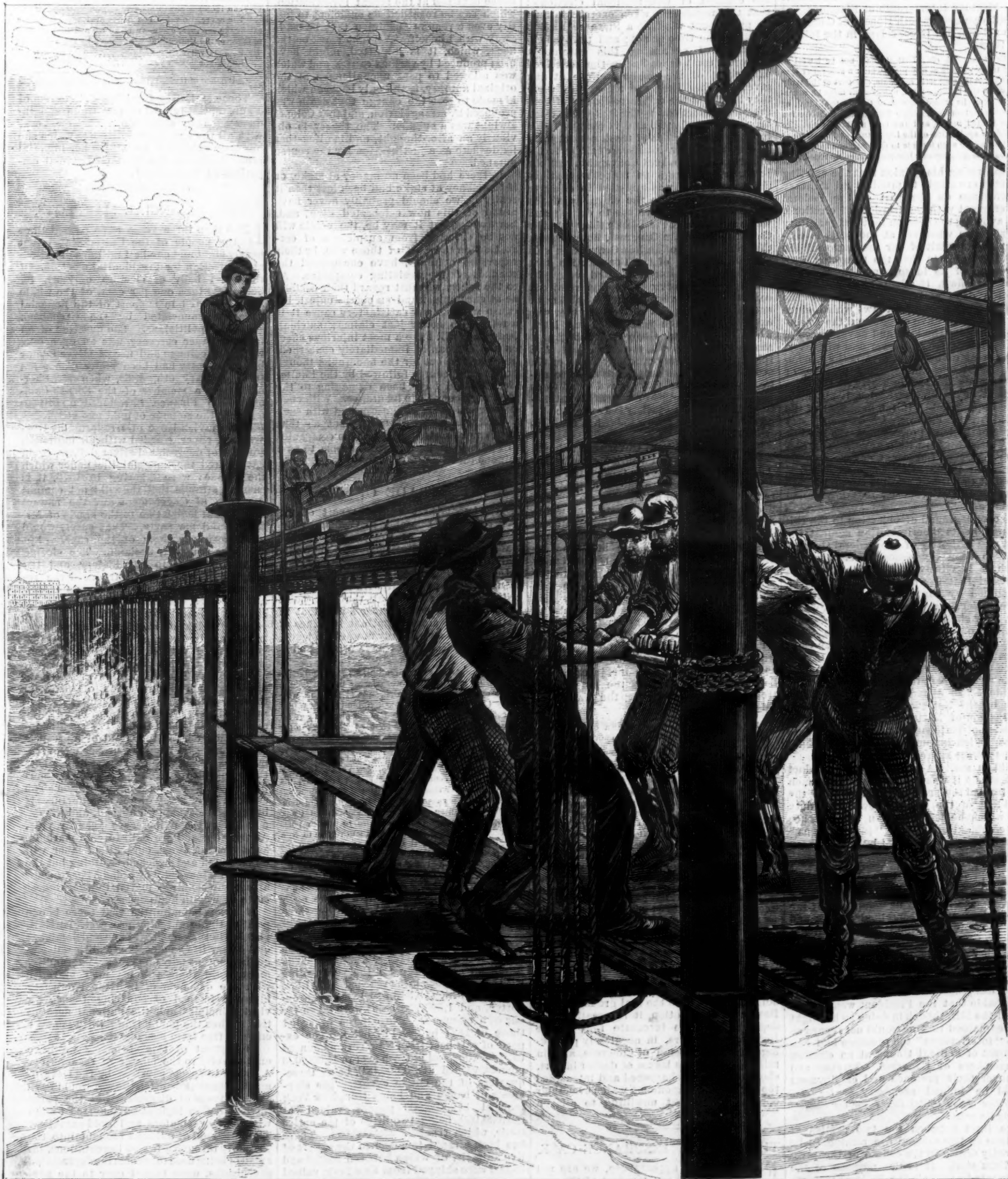
NEWSPAPER

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NEW JERSEY.—THE GREAT IRON AND TUBULAR PIER AT LONG BRANCH.—AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE METHOD BY WHICH THE PILLARS ARE DRIVEN AND DRILLED INTO THE SAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.—SEE PAGE 208.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
53, 55 & 57 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
FRANK LESLIE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
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THE NEW VETO.

PRESIDENT HAYES has refused to sign the Bill entitled "An Act to Prohibit Military Interference at Elections," as recently passed by both Houses of Congress. The vetoed Bill is conceived in the following terms:

"Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring to, or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section four, article four, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used; and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

Reaffirming his opinion that the existing statutes are ample to prohibit all military interference on the part of the Federal Government with the freedom of elections, and avowing the opinion that "any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions," the President objects that the foregoing Bill, by reason of its loose phraseology, would have for effect, if adopted, to nullify, on election days and at polling-places, the ancient and fundamental laws which, since the year 1792, have empowered the Executive to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, wherever and whenever, "by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory." Other important enactments, he urges, are liable to be suspended or annulled at the times and places of holding elections, if the proposed measure should become a law.

A second ground of objection to the Bill is found in its discrimination against the right and authority of the Federal Government to keep the peace at elections in which it is vitally interested, while it is conceded that the army and navy may be summoned by the States to protect the peace at elections, whenever, and only whenever, they shall be so disposed. This substitution of the discretion of the State Governments for the discretion of the Government of the United States, in a matter where the latter is charged with important rights and duties of its own, seems to the President "an abandonment of its obligations by the National Government—a subordination of National authority, and an intrusion of State supervision over National duties, which amounts, in spirit and tendency, to State supremacy."

That in matters extrinsic to the conduct of elections it was the purpose of the men who framed the proposed Bill to strip the President of the general power and duty with which he is charged in the presence of "combinations" and "insurrections" too powerful to be resisted by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, may perhaps be reasonably questioned, but that the text of the statute, as actually drawn, is so vague as to be open to the President's criticism, can scarcely be disputed. If the body of the Bill had contained a pure and simple clause, declaring that it "shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy for the purpose of interfering with the free and peaceable conduct of the election," it is probable that the President would have signed the Bill, though in doing so he might have explained that he would not regard as such "interference" the presence and employment of Federal troops at an election for members of Congress, wherever and whenever their presence and employment should be judged necessary by the civil authorities of the United States for the sake of keeping the peace.

The lines between the two parties at variance on this subject are coming to be distinctly drawn in the course of the present discussion. It is the purpose of the Democrats to exclude the Federal Government from all jurisdiction and control in the conduct of elections, both general and

special, on the ground that such Federal intervention is a novelty in our history, that it has been grossly abused, and is always liable to abuse in the hands of a partisan President. On the other hand, it is the purpose of the Republicans to vindicate for the Federal authority the jurisdiction with which it is now charged over the conduct of elections affecting the composition of Congress, and over the right of suffrage as protected by the terms of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Between these two points of antagonism there is room for much oscillation of public opinion, according to the maxim that "circumstances alter cases." The Democrats are right when they allege that Federal intervention in the conduct of elections was wholly unknown for the first three-quarters of the century that marked the national existence; that it has often been grossly abused by partisans of the "carpet-bagger" stamp, and is always liable to abuse in the hands of an unscrupulous executive. The Republicans are right when they allege that, under the Constitution of the United States, it is competent for Congress to regulate the conduct of Congressional elections; that this regulation, when exercised, must be paramount whether a State regulation exists at the time or not; and that the expediency of exercising this paramount authority must depend upon the conceived exigencies of the public welfare at any given epoch. They are right, too, when they hold that the exclusive control of Congressional elections by the States has often been grossly abused, and is always liable to abuse in the hands of the dominant party in each State. Mr. Madison explains in his minutes of the Federal Convention that the power of Congress to make regulations under this head was supplied in order to enable it to regulate the elections if the States should fail or refuse to do so; and while admitting the full discretion vested by the Constitution in Congress, he expressed the opinion, in the Virginia Convention held on the adoption of the Constitution, that "if the elections were regulated properly by the State Legislatures, the Congressional control would very probably never be exercised." In point of fact, it never was exercised until the year 1865, and later, when the Federal Government began to assume jurisdiction in the premises. And this jurisdiction was avowedly based on the ground of the new exigencies and necessities which, under the altered conditions created by the war, had come, in the estimation of Congress, to justify the exercise of a hitherto dormant power lodged in the Constitution.

Whether the Federal Government should continue to exercise the jurisdiction which it has lawfully assumed in these latter days, or whether, as before the war, it should remit the control of all elections to the conduct of the States, is a question on which men will differ according to their political outlook. Those who believe that the normal relations between the States and the Federal Government are fully restored may consistently advocate a recurrence to the practice which obtained before the war, and it was in this sense, and under this persuasion, that such an enlightened Republican as Mr. Garfield avowed his willingness, at the close of the late Congress, to "muster out" so much of the recent extraordinary legislation, born of the war, as prescribes a test oath for jurors at the South, and as authorizes the presence of troops at the polls "to keep the peace." To this effect he said:

"For myself, I see no serious practical objection to letting these sections go through. I do not quite see how anybody can say that while a State may call out its own militia to keep the peace at its own polls, and nobody calls that tyranny, nobody calls that wickedness, injustice, and a menace to civil liberty, a nation, when it has its own elections, which its own Constitution says it may regulate as to the time, place and manner of holding them, may not with great propriety use its own military force to keep the peace at its own personal polls. That is all there is in these two sections that any gentleman has complained of. Now, I believe, as a matter of fact, no one will say that any citizen, during the thirteen years and more that this law has stood on our statute-book, has been denied the full and free exercise of the elective franchise in consequence of the presence of armed soldiers of the United States near the polls. If there has been such a case I will join with any man of any party in deprecating it, in deploring it, in doing what I can to prevent its recurrence. But, lest it should be a rock of offense and a stone of stumbling to any man in this country, I for one would be willing to let it go out of the law rather than even appear to sin against the liberty of the citizen."

In the presence of such a frank statement, doing full justice to the real grounds of the Democratic contention, it is greatly to be deplored that the insensate folly of the Democratic leaders, in needlessly provoking an extra session of Congress, and in raising extraneous issues of deeper import, should have now sharpened and intensified the sectional antagonisms which even their opponents were not unwilling to allay a few months ago.

THE DWIGHT INSURANCE CASE.

FROM present appearances, we are not likely soon to see the last of the proceedings in this more than ordinarily scandalous case. It was believed that the

failure in the recent examination of the remains of the deceased would have the effect of making an end of the opposition of the insurance companies, and that they would promptly and without further cavil honor the claims of the heirs. Such, however, is not to be the case. A majority of the companies still resist, and efforts are being made to form a combination which shall be strong enough to prolong the struggle indefinitely. It is difficult, of course, to predict what would be the result if such a combination should be consummated; but it is certain that, as the case now stands, public sentiment is decidedly with the heirs of the deceased, and against the companies who refuse to honor their claims; and, whatever the final judgment may be, the public sentiment is but little likely to change. And, so far as facts warrant us to form any opinion, we think public sentiment, in this instance, is fairly on the side of truth and justice. There is nothing in the history of the deceased, peculiar as he was, nothing in the circumstances of his death, nothing in the facts brought to light at the original autopsy, nothing in the evidence obtained at the recent investigation, which can be regarded as sufficient to justify even a remote suspicion that he made away with himself. A slight mark on the neck, which, it is admitted, might have been produced by various causes, and which was allowed to pass unchallenged at the original autopsy, is the only basis on which is made to rest the charge that death was produced by strangulation, and that Colonel Dwight was a suicide. The theory is obviously an after-thought, and is altogether inadequate as a justification for the course pursued.

If there had been no money at stake, or if the money at stake had been less than it really is, we should probably never have heard of this now celebrated case; and, however unjust it may be, the public will not be diverted from suspicions of corruption on the part of those who, by their expressed opinions, have encouraged the conduct of the resisting companies. As to the latter, we must regard their conduct as at once unjust and suicidal—unjust, because without any satisfactory cause it is a refusal to honor just claims; suicidal, because it will have a most injurious effect on the companies immediately concerned, and because, but for the honorable, though exceptional, course followed by the Equitable, it would have been damaging to the entire system of life insurance. With such slender prospects of success, and with such a condition of public sentiment as that which now exists, the insurance companies will do well to halt in what seems to us a ruinous career.

THE TRADE OF 1878.

THE twenty-first annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce furnishes an exhibit of the present state of trade and the indications of the future, which is in the main encouraging and satisfactory. Careful comparisons of the results of the past year with those of preceding years show that the last point of decline has been reached, and that in nearly all the more important branches of trade there is a positively upward tendency. Some of the results of 1878 are thus summarized:

"The receipts of sugar of all kinds, at the principal markets for consumption, were larger in 1878 than in many years preceding. The receipts at this port were nearly 4 per cent., and the consumption ranged nearly 3 per cent. in excess of 1877, and prices ranged about 1½ cents per pound lower. The share of New York in the total sugar trade of the United States was, for the year, 64½ per cent. The coffee trade shows the same general movement; steadily declining prices and a large increase of consumption. The receipts at New York show a gain of nearly 11 per cent., and deliveries of nearly 9½ per cent. in 1878, over those in 1877. Of the whole trade, her share was 64½ per cent.; the average prices were about 3 cents below those of last year. The gradual transfer of the tea trade from coastwise to interior ports has been arrested. This movement will restore to New York its supremacy in the trade. The receipts of the whole country for 1878 (with the exception of the imports at San Francisco, designed for consumption on the Pacific Slope), exceeded 60,000,000 of pounds, the deliveries for consumption, 53,000,000 of pounds—a decrease of 1,000,000 of pounds from those of 1877. Of this, nearly 75 per cent. came direct to New York, and 12 per cent. via San Francisco. The decline varied with the quality of the teas, ranging from 5 to 13 cents per pound.

The movement of export of American products shows a steady increase. The American cotton-crop for the year ending with September last reached 4,811,265 bales, of which 3,346,640 bales were exported, and 1,546,298 bales were taken for our own spinners. The exports exceeded those of 1877 by 297,143 bales. The exports of salt beef from New York amounted to 27,000,000, and of fresh beef to 44,000,000 pounds, valued at \$6,000,000, being three-quarters of the entire export. The shipments of bacon and hams from New York reached 379,000,000 pounds, valued at \$32,000,000, being two-fifths of the entire trade, which reached \$52,000,000. There has been a rapid increase in the export of live animals, of which between 34,000 and 35,000 were shipped from New York, valued at over \$2,000,000, this export from all the ports reaching nearly \$6,000,000. The export of breadstuffs has again risen to large

figures. The total exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States reached the sum of \$122,000,000, of which we sent from New York nearly \$67,000,000, or 55 per cent. Of other grain exported, valued at \$57,000,000, New York sent \$24,000,000, or 42 per cent.

Summarizing the whole matter, the report presents these aggregates:

"The total foreign imports into the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1878, amounted in value to \$446,872,846, of which New York received \$313,179,649, or 67 per cent. The total domestic exports of the United States, including specie and bullion, amounted to \$722,811,815, of which New York sent \$338,992,748, or 47½ per cent. Of the total foreign trade, imports and exports (with foreign exports added, \$20,834,738), amounting to \$1,210,519,399, New York had \$664,996,269, or 55 per cent.

"The total exports, domestic and foreign, for 1878 were \$737,155,611 against \$620,302,412 in 1877, showing an increase in 1878 of \$116,853,199. The total foreign trade of the United States, exports and imports, exclusive of specie and bullion, for 1878, was \$1,168,968,194, against \$1,100,548,712 in 1877, an increase of \$68,419,482. The total imports into the port of New York, including specie and bullion, for the calendar year 1878, reached \$303,186,867, against \$329,088,868 in 1877, and the total export \$362,522,088, against \$326,431,140 in 1877; a total of trade for 1878 of \$665,708,955, against \$655,520,008 in 1877, an increase of \$10,188,947.

"The aggregate value of exports over imports for the calendar year 1878, exclusive of specie and bullion, was in favor of the United States, as shown by the following:

Exports, calendar year 1878.....	\$737,155,611
Imports, calendar year 1878.....	431,812,583

Balance of trade, 1878.....\$305,343,028

These statistics furnish solid proofs of a substantial revival of our trade and industry. They show, too, that New York, with all the sharp competition to which she has been subjected, maintains her imperial pre-eminence as the great commercial emporium of the country.

THE FINANCIAL MARPLOTS.

LESS than three years have passed since the people of the United States cast nearly eight and one-half millions of ballots at an election for Presidential electors. Of this vast body of electors only 81,740, being less than one per cent. of the whole number, voted in support of the financial vagaries enunciated by the Greenback school of politicians. The question of an inflated paper currency was an open one, while the coinage and use of silver money by the country had been under discussion from January 6th, 1868, when Mr. Sherman, then a member of the Senate Committee on Finance, introduced a Bill to regulate the coinage of gold and silver.

If the lavish issue of irredeemable Government paper, coupled with an unlimited coinage of depreciated silver dollars, could have cured the financial ills under which the masses were laboring in 1876, it is passing strange that they did not commit the care of Government and the powers of national legislation to the hands of Mr. Cooper and his party. That surely would have been the logic of the case. But such was not their decision. The closing of that chapter in our history and the opening of a new one introduced the resumption of specie payments, one money alike for the bondholder and laborer, an excess of domestic exports over foreign imports, a revival of manufactures and home trade, an increase of business to transporters, and, with it all, a degree of national credit which even the most favored nations may regard with envy. All this came through the rejection of financial theories and plans which, when tried, have never failed to produce national bankruptcy and individual suffering. The country today stands on the threshold of a prosperous future. So long as European Governments continue to support vast armaments there will be a foreign market for the surplus raised by our farming population. The superiority of many of our manufactures is becoming better known abroad, and the demand for them increases year by year. As that demand grows in foreign markets, as well as at home, our skilled labor will be benefited and enriched. Nothing but the most egregious folly or blundering can now arrest the country's march to the highest state of wealth and power.

It must be admitted that there is one peril to the brightening prospect. Partisan politics is the one great bane and dominant evil of our life as a people. Political demagogues, intent only on personal aggrandizement, build their policies in conformity with the demands of individual or party interest, instead of squaring them with vital principles and the national necessities. Thus the public tranquillity is never entirely free from menace.

In support of this statement we have only to refer to the matter of resumption. A return to specie payment by the Government immediately after the war would have averted years of disaster. But the party intrusted with legislation deferred to the wishes of speculators and gold-gamblers. The hundreds of millions brought into the Treasury through a tax on importations, instead of being used to redeem the depreciated greenbacks, were turned over to the payment of a debt far from its maturity. That act of partisan folly cost the people billions of dollars through a lack of full purchasing

power in the paper currency of the Government and banks. During all this period the party in opposition railingly accused the Government of maintaining one kind of money for the "bloated bondholders," and another for the people and the poor pensioners of the nation.

The crash of 1873 and the distress which followed brought a Republican Congress to its senses. An Act was passed in the Winter of 1874-5, fixing a specific date when the Government would resume the payment of specie. The Democratic National Convention of 1876 antagonized this measure, and the demagogues of that party who had been declaiming against "gold for the bondholders and depreciated paper for the people" clamored for its repeal. In pursuance of this declared hostility, a Democratic House, on the 23d of November, 1877, passed a repealing Act. Why this change? Not, most certainly, because resumption was not proper and just in itself. Was it, then, because scheming partisans foresaw that successful resumption and a return to good times would give their opponents a claim upon the consideration, if not the lasting gratitude, of the country?

But at last resumption is an accomplished fact; it has brought reviving prosperity in its train; yet the intriguing politician does not stay his hand. To retrieve past losses and secure prospective gains the country needs entire rest from financial agitation. The need is met by the introduction into Congress of all manner of disturbing schemes. Some call for the issue of billions of irredeemable paper currency, others for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars of the value of eighty-five cents, the same to be legal-tender for one hundred cents. All are disturbing, unequalled, and pernicious. The country has not asked for financial legislation at the hands of Congress. On the contrary, the representatives of our great industrial and trade interests, being well satisfied with the good results flowing from resumption, imperatively demand exemption from legislative interference. These interests are of paramount importance. The prosperity and happiness of the people depend mainly upon their success. The party attempting their destruction, or the partisan seeking to profit by their ruin, should be, and will be, held to a stern accountability at the bar of public opinion.

IN THE OLD WORLD.

NO little excitement has been caused in England by Mr. Dillwyn's motion in the House of Commons, imputing certain unconstitutional acts to the Queen, and by Sir Robert Peel's rather savage onslaught on the Royal Family, on account of an intimation in *Vanity Fair*, by Mr. Bowles, a "friend" or toady of the Prince of Wales, that the Royal Family intended to cut Sir Robert, because, as the latter expresses it, "a member of the House of Commons dares to express his opinion in his place in Parliament, and to quote Thackeray and history in support of that opinion." The Prince of Wales caused Sir Robert to be informed that he had never authorized Mr. Bowles's statement, and Mr. Dillwyn's motion, so far as it reflected on the motives and disposition of the Queen, was promptly disavowed by both Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington, the actual and the titular leaders of the Liberal Party. The breeze over these two "incidents" will die away, of course, but it is none the less significant of the drift of British sentiment and opinion as to Lord Beaconsfield's policy of putting forward the Sovereign and the Court as active factors in British politics.

It is significant also of the great changes which are going on in British thought and feeling, that something like national exultation should be manifested over the fact that, at the last Consistory in Rome, the Pope made a Cardinal of the gifted and learned John Newman, the descendant of an English Puritan and a French Huguenot; and that Exeter Hall should not break into a volcanic eruption over the introduction in the House of Commons of the O'Connor Don's Bill, to establish a Roman Catholic University in Ireland.

The political situation in France may be briefly stated as showing a difficulty in the Ministry, but not yet a crisis. After the 6th of June, when the time of partial amnesty expires, M. Waddington will resign the Premiership to M. Le Royer, who will also take the place of M. Lepère, Minister of the Interior. M. Waddington will remain Minister of Foreign Affairs. Gambetta has no expectation of trouble on any crucial question to arise before the Chambers, which met on the 15th of May, at Versailles. At a private conference, M. Clemenceau, the Radical leader, has presented the outlines of a programme which includes liberty of the press, the right of public meeting, income tax, free trade, secular education, separation of Church and State, and abolition of the exemption of clerical students from conscription. He declared, very reasonably, that the time had arrived to inaugurate a true Re-

publican policy. And, bugbear as Clemenceau is in many French eyes on account of certain views held by him, his notion of "a true Republican policy" was partly formed from a careful study of its theory and practice in the United States, and differs little, in main features, from that of any enlightened American statesman. Yet, naturally enough, he wants a French republic and not altogether an American one for France. Not a few Americans betray both ignorance and silliness in wondering that the French people, with all their inherited differences of race and development, do not adopt our system in full, ready cut and dried. The International Canal Congress met at Paris May 15th. M. de Lesseps was elected its President, Admiral Ammen, United States Navy, Vice-President, and Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on the Economic and Commercial Aspects of the project. It is not probable that the fair promoters, American and foreign, of Lieutenant Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse's scheme for an inter-oceanic canal will reap, so soon as they expect, a harvest from it; but the Congress will not have been held in vain if its discussions impress the world with the vast importance of deciding upon and executing the best possible scheme for accomplishing the purpose in view.

Germany has sent vessels to look after her South American interests during the war between Chili and Bolivia. She has also concluded a favorable treaty with Samoa. The Reichstag, by a vote of 218 to 88, has adopted the Government's proposal relative to duties on raw and broken iron. The tariff majority in the Reichstag, it is expected, may lead to the disruption of the National-Liberal Party. Autonomy has been granted to Alsace-Lorraine. By the birth of a daughter to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, the Emperor of Germany has become a great-grandfather and the Queen of England and Empress of India a great-grandmother. Dr. Dollinger, of the Old Catholic Church, appears anxious to submit to Rome, but is averse to the conditions required.

The rumor that King Alfonso will be married in October to an Austrian Princess is well received in Spain. The Duke of Medina Celi, while out shooting on his estates, accompanied by his wife, accidentally shot himself the other day. He had more titles than any other Spanish grandee, and he was the richest landowner in the country.

Italy has forgotten Garibaldi's wild revolutionary schemes already, and is thinking only of the creation by the Pope of eight new Princes of the Church, English Dr. Newman among them. Garibaldi has quietly settled down in Rome.

Russia is still under a reign of terror. Although St. Petersburg is apparently quiet, the Nihilists have added incendiarism as well as assassination to the crimes committed by them in the name of liberty. Seventy arrests have been made in connection with the two fires inflicted upon Orenburg since its great conflagration.

WHILE the Southern planters have been devising methods to arrest the negro exodus, it is gratifying to note that at the other end of the line, in Kansas, a State organization has been formed, headed by the Governor and State officers, for the purpose of furnishing assistance to the emigrants in procuring work and finding homes, and relieving the wants and necessities of the destitute. The number of emigrants who have so far left Louisiana is stated at 25,000, but this is probably an exaggeration.

A STEP in the right direction is proposed by the French Minister of the Interior. He is preparing a Bill which, while it will maintain severe punishments for defamation of character, will abolish nearly all the penalties for Press offenses. The French Government cannot better illustrate its sympathy with the spirit of the age than by removing the restrictions so long imposed upon the freedom of the Press. The Empire lived by strangling free discussion; the Republic could not permanently endure were it to copy the bad example.

CONGRESS has set a bad precedent in incorporating in the Legislative Appropriation Bill a clause directing the Secretary of the Treasury to use immediately the \$10,000,000 now held for the redemption of fractional currency in the payment of arrears of pensions. The objection to this provision is that it opens a door for attacking the reserves in the Treasury which may be utilized by the inflationists to defeat specie resumption by making further appropriations similar in character to the Arrears of Pensions Act without devising corresponding measures for meeting such appropriations.

ANOTHER vessel with a cargo of exhibits for the Australian Exposition sailed from this port last week. A feature of the cargo were four motors and six cars of a style used in the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia. These are to be used in Sydney in transporting passengers from the railroad terminus to the Exhibition grounds. Among the other exhibits in the cargo are a display of silverware valued at \$12,000, handsome showcases, agricultural machines, glassware, chandeliers, books, paints and toys. Three cargoes of exhibits in all

have now been sent from this country to Sydney, and very substantial benefits to our manufacturing industries will no doubt accrue.

UNDER a decision of a United States Judge at Omaha, last week, certain Ponca Indians who were being returned to the Indian Territory by military force, were ordered to be released—the Judge holding that Indians are citizens and possess the same rights of expatriation as the more fortunate white race, and the inalienable right to "life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness" so long as they obey the laws and do not trespass on forbidden ground. This decision is regarded by the Government as a severe blow to the Indian system. "If the power of the Government to hold the Indians upon their reservations or to return them when they escape is denied," so it is stated by a Cabinet Minister, "the Indians become a body of tramps, moving without restraint wherever they please and exposed to attacks of frontiersmen without redress from the Government." The District-Attorney at Omaha has been instructed to carry the question to a higher court.

THE Internal Revenue authorities have exhibited commendable and somewhat unusual vigor, during the last two or three years, in the enforcement of the laws. A report just laid before Congress shows that since July, 1876, in the States where the laws have been principally violated, 2,638 stills have been seized and 5,422 persons have been arrested for illicit distilling, and that nineteen persons have been killed and thirty-five wounded while engaged in suppressing the illegal trade. Of the whole number of seizures, 2,283, and of the total arrests, 4,915, were made in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. In five of these States, pleas of guilty with suspension of sentence were allowed in the cases of 2,080 offenders who expressed an earnest desire to abandon their fraudulent practices. There is no branch of the public service where energy and integrity are more important than in that charged with the enforcement of the laws relating to the revenue, and it is matter for congratulation that the heads of the Department recognize fully the responsibilities of their position.

THE politicians of Ohio are actively skirmishing for position preliminary to the grand Presidential struggle of 1880. On the side of the Republicans, Secretary Sherman seems to be looming up as a candidate for Governor, but he does not appear to be anxious for the nomination, though he would, no doubt, accept it if he supposed he could thereby advance his chances for the Presidency. The Democracy appear to be somewhat demoralized, some of their leaders favoring the renomination of Governor Bishop, while others are urging the selection of General Ewing, and others still think the right thing to do is to nominate Senator Thurman. The latter, however, apparently has some doubts as to the result of his candidacy, and prefers, not unnaturally, not to hazard his Presidential claims by risking a defeat for the smaller office. Should he be nominated and elected as Governor, he would certainly be strengthened in his struggle for his party nomination for President. Mr. Sherman's recent visit to Ohio seems to have occasioned a good deal of excitement in political circles, it being generally supposed that the object of his visit was to set on foot some deep political intrigue, but as he himself says he only went to look after the repair of the fences of his farm, it would appear that all fears of a *coup d'état* of any sort may be safely dismissed.

THE city of New York is fortunate in numbering among her Representatives in Congress a gentleman so well able to speak effectively for her great interests as Hon. Levi P. Morton. Among all the speeches in opposition to the pernicious Warner Silver Bill, none has presented more compactly and clearly the objections to that financial monstrosity than that—only five minutes in length—of this eminent financier. The Bill proposes, in effect, to compel the Government to buy all the silver, American or foreign, offered to it by private owners, issuing certificates therefor good for duties and taxes. Of its inevitable effect, Mr. Morton said:

"If this Bill is to become law, the German Government and all who have silver bullion the world over will pour it into our mints to receive for every 84 cents a legal-tender silver dollar. They will make by this simple process nearly 20 per cent., and our own people, who will be obliged to receive the coin as legal tenders, will be the losers. Coinage by the Government is properly only an official attestation of the weight and fineness of the metal stamped or coined. A silver dollar thus attested to-day should contain 484 45-100 grains as the equivalent of a gold dollar. If this Bill is to become the law of the land, its title should be changed to read, 'An Act for the Relief of the Owners of Silver Mines,' and an appropriation made for the purpose of erecting elevators and warehouses for the storage of silver coin and bullion. If the owners of silver bullion can have their property carried by the Government, as this Bill proposes, and can have certificates of its deposit made a legal tender for all dues to the United States, including Custom House duties, why not clothe bonded warehouse receipts and all other representatives of property with the same functions of money? My constituents are not the owners of silver mines, but they are largely interested in cotton, wheat, corn, flour, iron and copper. Why should not the Government receive all these and other productions of the earth on storage, issue certificates, and make them also a legal tender? And if the supply of money should still be insufficient to satisfy the honorable gentleman from Ohio, receive also titles of real estate, issue money certificates, and so continue until every species of property becomes a part of the currency of the country?"

It is scarcely necessary to add that none of the astute Silverites attempted to answer these direct and pertinent inquiries.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

THE Cabinet has decided upon opening negotiations with foreign Governments on the subject of restoring the bi-metallic standard.

THE House of Representatives has ordered the appointment of a committee to consider all measures in reference to alcoholic liquors.

BURGLARY in North Carolina being punishable with death, three persons guilty of that crime were hanged at Hillsboro, May 16th.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the United States Senate for the appointment of a commission to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with France.

IN Brooklyn, Messrs. Flaherty and Bennett, Commissioners of City Works, were convicted of malfeasance in office, and Commissioner Milne was acquitted, May 16th.

IN the Law School of Columbia College, 169 students were graduated on May 14th, and in the Law Department of the University of the City of New York, 39 were graduated.

GREAT forest fires last week destroyed a vast deal of timber near Fryburg, Me., North Conway and Bartlett, N. H. The heavy rains have extinguished the forest fires in the neighborhood of Port Jervis.

MORE testimony showing wholesale attempts at bribery has been taken before the Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature investigating charges of corruption in the passage of the Riot Indemnity Bill.

JUDGE ASA PACKER, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, ex-Member of Congress, and founder of the Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Pa., died in Philadelphia, May 17th, in the 74th year of his age.

THROUGHOUT Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Northwestern Wisconsin, a region which annually sends 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels of wheat to market, the weather for two weeks past has been peculiarly favorable to the growth of the wheat crop.

It is now said that at least 5,000 whites have invaded the Indian Territory, and that hundreds are moving forward from the southern counties of Kansas. Over 150 wagons, it is represented, passed into the Territory southwest of Independence in one day recently.

GROUND was broken in Brooklyn for the elevated railroad on May 12th, and the president of the company, the contractor and sixteen workmen were arrested. A second attempt was made to prosecute the work later in the week, but the police interfered and the project was abandoned pending a decision in the court.

MR. PENDLETON has introduced in the United States Senate a Bill authorizing the Secretary of War to set aside any vacant posts or barracks for use in the establishment of normal and industrial training schools for Indian youth from the nomadic tribes having educational treaty claims upon the United States.

THE United States Senate was mainly occupied last week in the discussion of the Legislative Appropriation Bill. The House failed to pass the so-called Election Bill over the President's veto, the vote being 127 to 97, not the necessary two-thirds. Ten of the Nationals voted with the Democrats, and three did not vote. The Democratic members of the House have not yet decided what course to pursue as to the Army Bill.

THE eighty-ninth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Massachusetts was held in Boston last week. The Presbyterian General Assembly met in annual session at Saratoga, May 15th. Rev. Henry H. Jessup, of the Syrian Mission, was chosen Moderator. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South, began its annual session at Louisville on the same day. The General Assembly of Congregational Preachers of the West met at Terre Haute, Ind., May 16th.

THE New York State Assembly passed a Bill to protect Nassau Street and Broadway from the elevated railroads, and a Bill to establish five cent fares at all hours on the elevated roads was favorably reported from the Committee of the Whole, on May 13th. On the 14th the Assembly passed the Five Cent Fares Bill, on the 15th the Excise Bill was defeated in the Assembly, while in the Senate a favorable report was made on the Bill to protect Nassau Street and Broadway; and on the 16th, the Assembly passed the Bill reducing the legal rate of interest to six per cent., amended the Street Protection Bill in the interests of the elevated railroads, and passed a Bill providing for a commission to revise the tax laws, consisting of Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, George Dawson, of Albany, and John Wheeler, President of the Tax Commission of New York City. It was decided to adjourn to May 22d.

Foreign.

TURKEY'S negotiations for a loan of \$100,000,000 have fallen through.

THE Boers in South Africa have petitioned England for independence.

TWO ROTTERDAM trading companies have failed, with liabilities of \$3,750,000.

ANOTHER deadly plague, which proves fatal in twenty-four hours, has broken out in the Caucasus.

THE greater part of Lublin, a city of 20,000 inhabitants in Russian Poland, has been destroyed by fire.

THE O'Connor Don has presented in the House of Commons a Bill to establish a Catholic University in Ireland.

BOLIVIAN troops have recaptured Atacama from the Chileans; 15,000 Bolivians are marching to attack the Chilean border.

THE English negotiations with the Afghan Ameer are not making satisfactory progress, the Ameer having made fresh demands.

A LARGE fire at Poonah, an important Government and military centre, eighty miles from Bombay, has destroyed five public buildings and fifty private houses.

THE communal elections throughout Spain largely favor the Government. Señor Martinez, leader of the Centralists, has announced his intention to support the Government.

TIDINGS have been received down to September 25th, 1878, of the Nordenskjöld Polar Expedition, which is wintering on the north coast of Eastern Siberia. All were well, and evidently waiting for the ice to break up in order to sail eastward.

TWO Chilean vessels have destroyed the great railway works at Mollendo, destroyed Pisagua and bombarded Iquique, all three important ports of Peru. During the bombardment of Pisagua Admiral Rogers, of the *Pensacola*, had a narrow escape while on his way to his vessel in a small boat.

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 203.



RUSSIA.—ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR AT ST. PETERSBURG.



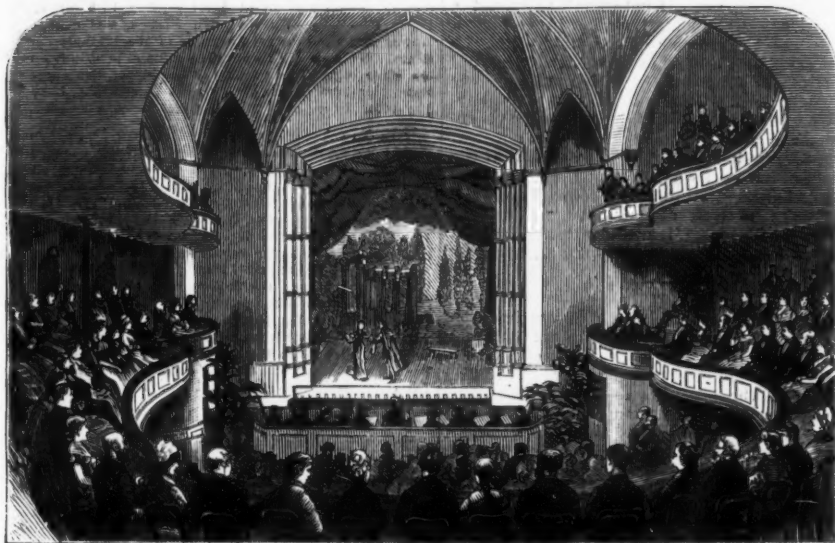
AFGHANISTAN.—CAVALRY CHARGE DURING THE ATTACK ON GEN. BIDDULPH'S REAR GUARD.



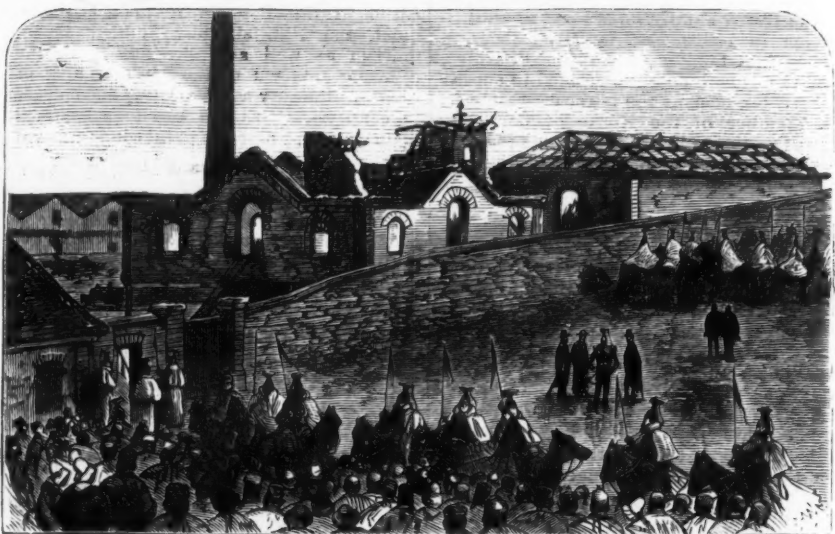
RUSSIA.—EASTER MASS IN THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.



AFGHANISTAN.—A VISIT TO THE CAVES ON THE CABUL RIVER.



ENGLAND.—OPENING PERFORMANCE IN THE SHAKESPEARE THEATRE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.



BELGIUM.—ENTRANCE TO THE FRAMERIES COAL MINES AFTER THE EXPLOSION.



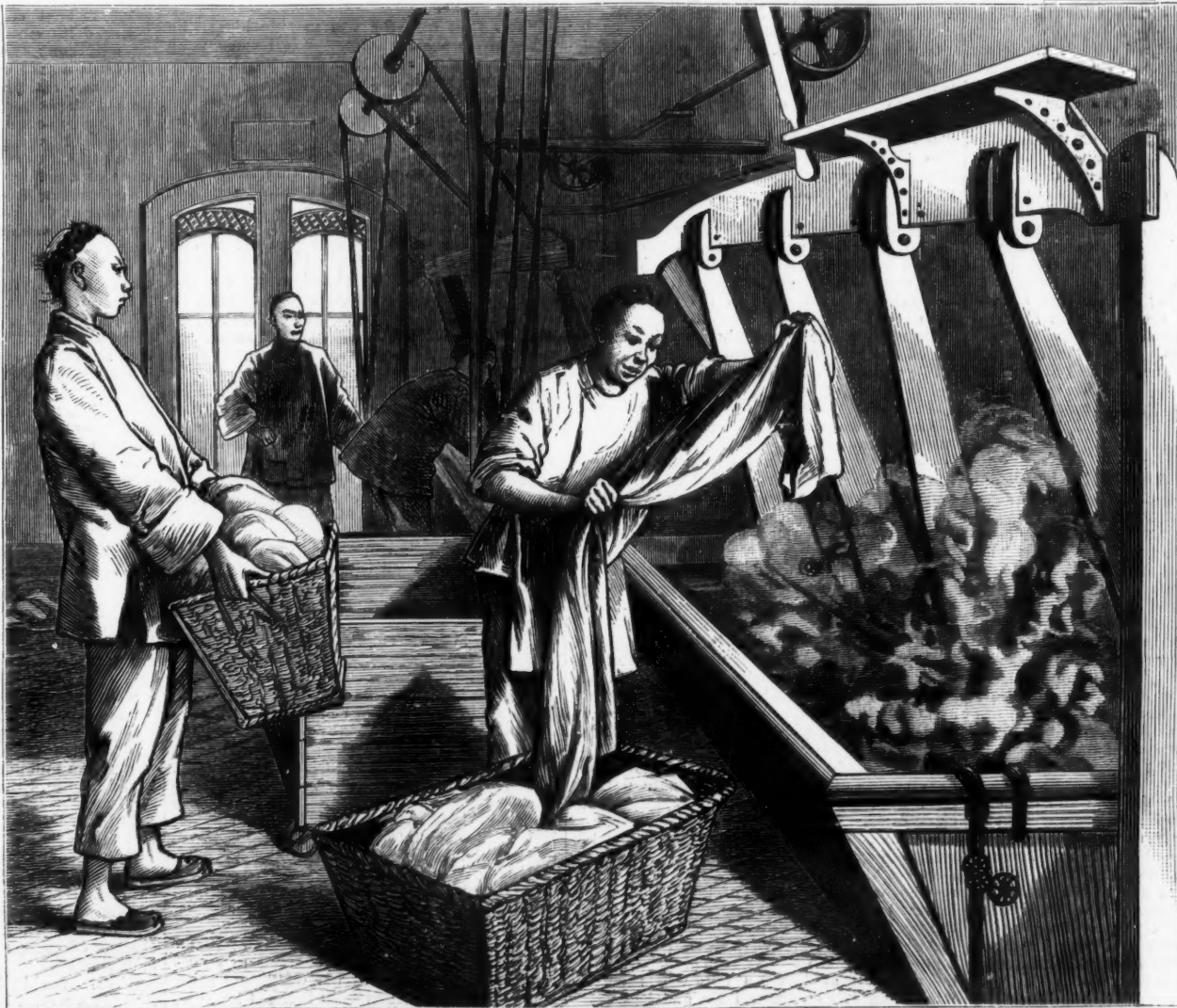
CYPRUS.—INTRODUCTION OF BRITISH SPORTS TO THE ISLAND.—PONY-RACE BY NATIVE POLICE AT LARNAKA.



CHINAMEN SPRINKLING AND IRONING HOTEL LINEN.

THE LAUNDRY
IN THE
PALACE HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IN view of the great antagonism displayed throughout California towards the Chinese, it seems hard to believe that but a few years ago, Mongols who were experienced in the laundry business were heartily welcomed to the land. The encouragement offered by the hotels, public institutions and private families, have attracted so many of this class, that to-day more Chinamen are employed in laundry-work in San Francisco than in any other kind of labor. Their wash-houses are to be found in all parts of the city, every square block containing from four to six such establishments. From San Francisco they spread to Sacramento; then to the mining centres; then, journeying Eastward, they located in the leading cities as far as Boston, or were colonized for work on the largest scale, as at North Belleville, N.J. As a rule, Chinese laundrymen are better ironers than washers. They have a novel method of sprinkling clothing when getting it ready for the ironing-table, as shown in one of our present illustrations. Filling the mouth with water, it is ejected upon the garment or linen in the form of spray, being more evenly distributed by this process than by the usual hand-sprinkling. The prices charged by these laundrymen are of course much less than those formerly fixed by the American and French, but through the dispersion of the Chinamen throughout the



WASHING PERFORMED BY MACHINERY.

CALIFORNIA.—THE IMMENSE LAUNDRY IN THE PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.—FROM SKETCHES BY H. A. OGDEN.

United States, the latter have been forced to reduce their rates.

In the private wash-houses all the work is done by hand, the average Chinaman not caring to meddle with the mysteries of steam or complicated machinery, and not having the means to purchase the necessary apparatus. In San Francisco it is broadly asserted that the majority of the private laundrymen are agents for the different lottery schemes maintained by the Chinese, deriving a small percentage on all sales of tickets.

In the case of hotels and public institutions, steam and machinery have been adopted to do the greater part of the work; and in no place is the operation so thorough and extensive as in the laundry in the basement of the immense Palace Hotel at San Francisco, the model caravansera of the world. All the linen and wearing apparel that requires washing is collected from the 775 rooms for guests, and, with the immense quantity of articles that belong to the hotel proper, taken to the basement. Women employes carefully examine every piece, and make such repairs as are necessary, and then the mass is turned over to the Chinamen for washing and ironing. Although the place of chambermaids is filled throughout the building by Chinamen, with the force on each floor in charge of an American woman, who gives all her orders in "pigeon-English," the laundrymen do not live in the place, but work during regular daily hours. The clothing is washed in huge tubs by means

of steam, the pieces being agitated by mechanical appliances, so that the Chinamen have simply to keep the tubs supplied with clothing and other articles. All articles are then passed through a steam wringer, and then taken into the drying-room where hot air is applied. In the ironing-room there are from thirty to fifty men employed, who first sprinkle the articles as above described, and then iron them. For ironing collars and cuffs, a small cylinder covered with cloth, and operated by a crank, is used. A piece of hot iron is placed in a metal cup wide enough to cover the broadest cuff, and by means of a lever, after the collar or cuff is laid over the cylinder, the cuff is pressed down upon it, when by an alternate forward and backward motion of the crank, the article is easily ironed.

As may be imagined from the size of the Palace Hotel, the work is there done with the best mechanical appliances, and their laundry may be justly considered the most extensive and complete in the world.

MARRYING AN AMAZON.

"WELL, Fred, I gather from your description that your sister can swim like a fish, pull an oar with a university graduate, ride like a trooper, and shoot a bird on the wing. No, I thank you, my dear fellow; when I do give up my bachelor freedom it will not be for the sake of an amazon. I never did like the species. I beg your pardon. You look annoyed. If I have said anything to offend—"

"Not in the least, Arnold, I assure you. Although you refuse to compete for her hand, I fancy my bonnie Kate will not go a-begging for suitors. I wonder what the high-spirited puss would say if she knew that I had been trying to arrange an alliance for her. Annihilate me with one glance of her big black eyes, I fear. It was only my fondness for you both that suggested the arrangement to my mind."

"I am sorry that I cannot comply with your wishes, but the ideal of what my future wife is to be is in the way."

"Ah, yes," laughed Fred; "methinks I see the fair creature who will one day lead you captive—a languid, blue-eyed divinity, stereotyped after the fashionable pattern, with no apparent will of her own before marriage, but afterwards she will develop a thousand ailments and make you a very slave to her whims. In fancy I see you tied to her *châtelaine*, carrying her sofa-pillow, her smelling-bottle, her drops—my dear Arnold, I pity you."

"Keep your pity until I need it," replied Arnold, good-humoredly.

"Hark, I hear wheels. It must be Rosa and Kate returning from their drive. Let us hasten to the house—I long to have my wife see and know you."

"And I long to know her," responded Arnold, as the two friends walked away. "It seems strange to think that while I have been roaming over Europe you have taken to yourself a wife and settled down into a veritable *pater familias*."

The sound of their voices and the odor of their cigars came fainter and fainter to the senses of a young girl who had been an inmate of the old-fashioned summer-house, on the steps of which the foregoing conversation took place.

As soon as escape was possible, she bounded from her place of concealment, crossed the lawn and gained her own room without discovery.

Bolting the door to guard against intrusion, she began to pace the room with hurried steps.

A weaker woman would have thrown herself on the bed and indulged in a flood of tears, but Kate Escott was made of sterner stuff, and her indignation and wounded pride were shown by her flushed cheeks and blazing eyes.

"What could have induced Fred to offer my hand to a man who has never seen me, or to any man at all, for that matter? It was insulting to me! How coolly my lord refused the proposal. 'Did not desire to marry an amazon.' I wonder if my fondness for riding and rowing makes me unmaidenly? No one ever suggested such a thing before, and I have always prided myself upon my skill in these sports. I wish my good guardian had not taught me to love them. I have half a mind never to touch an oar or gun again. But, pshaw! What do I care for the opinion of this namby-pamby fellow, who is probably too timid to either hunt or ride! No; I will show him that one woman at least is indifferent to his approval."

These were some of the thoughts which followed each other in rapid succession through the young lady's mind. At last, with a mental resolve to ride, row, hunt, etc., to the utmost extent of her ability during Mr. Jeffries' stay, she began to make her toilet for dinner.

Kate Escott had been left an orphan at a very early age. Having no near relatives she was adopted into the family of her guardian, Mr. Daymond, who was a widower with four boys. In his pleasant home on the banks of Broad River, the little girl grew up, the idol of the household. She had been a delicate child at the time of her parents' death, but by sharing the sports of the boys and living an out-door life, she grew strong and robust, and developed into a young woman of perfect health.

Her proficiency with the gun and oar had been a great delight to her guardian, and she herself took a greater pride in these amusements than in her fine education and literary and musical accomplishments.

Mr. Daymond died at a ripe old age. His three youngest sons were well established in business; to Fred, the eldest, had descended Haredell, the family seat, and with him Kate made her home, loved as a sister by his warm-hearted wife and himself.

Arnold Jeffries and Fred Daymond were old college chums. A young man of independent means, Arnold had been traveling in Europe since his graduation, and at the time of my story had just returned to his native land.

Through some misunderstanding he had arrived at Haredell a day sooner than was anticipated, taking his host by surprise, and finding his hostess away from home.

"I thought Kate went to drive with you, Rosa," said Fred, after the formalities of the introduction were over and the three had settled for a chat.

"No. She complained of a headache and said she should pass the afternoon in the old summer-house, where the breezes from the river would refresh her."

"The summer-house!" exclaimed Fred, starting, while a look of consternation passed between himself and Arnold.

"Why, what is the matter? I am sure there is no occasion for surprise at Kate's place of retreat; you know it is her favorite resort."

"Yes, of course," Fred hastened to say, "I was only thinking how odd it was that Arnold and I were roaming in the garden all the afternoon, and even sitting on the summer-house steps waiting for you ladies to make your appearance, and one of you were so near all the time."

At this moment came the summons to dinner. "Ah," said Fred, as the party entered the dining-room, "here is Kate! This is my friend Jeffries, Kate, about whom you have heard so much."

Mr. Jeffries looked at Kate with considerable interest. Expecting to see a woman of the grenadier order, with a loud voice and masculine manners, he was agreeably surprised by the totally opposite style of his friend's sister.

Kate unconsciously made a beautiful picture as she stood against the background of the deep bay window. A light Summer dress with the multitudinous bows and frills of the present fashion set off her full round form to perfection. Her face was like a tropical flower with the rich bloom on the cheeks and lips, the large, soft black eyes, and dusky hair.

She received Arnold with calm, easy grace, showing nothing of the storm which had so lately ruffled her serenity.

Dinner passed off pleasantly. Arnold was charmed with his friend's family and made a favorable impression himself on Mrs. Daymond. Kate treated him with a charming frankness and discoursed in a most ladylike way on all the topics introduced, but at the same time she made many mental reservations, for, of course, she was prejudiced against him.

"By Jove, Arnold," was Fred's confidential remark, as the two gentlemen were pacing up and down the terrace, enjoying their after-dinner cigars, "I must confess that I was startled when Rosa said Kate was in the summer-house this afternoon."

"Yes! I was prompted to call for my luggage and leave at once, for I felt as if I could never face Miss Escott if she heard our conversation."

"She must have fallen asleep or else left the summer-house before we took possession of the steps, for her manner at dinner betrayed no knowledge of the affair. But what do you think of her?"

"Think of her? What could a man think, except that she is lovely, charming!"

"Ah! 'Sets the wind in that quarter?' Not so much of an amazon as she was, eh?"

"It was altogether the fault of your description, Fred. What was I to suppose from it but that she was one of the masculine women who are an abomination to me?"

The next morning, hearing merry voices, Mr. Jeffries looked from his window, and saw beneath it a pretty picture.

Kate was playing on the gravel walk with a little child and a huge dog. He watched her toss the little one in her strong, young arms, kiss the soft lips with loving fondness, and thought, "Why, she is the very essence of womanliness! How absurd was my conception of her!"

The succeeding days but deepened his fancy for her. Everything that she did seemed invested with a charm in his eyes, even though they were the same occupations which he had so violently condemned in his conversation with Fred.

He rode by her side on horseback and admired her graceful and firm seat in the saddle.

She passed him in her trim boat one day, as he was roaming along the river bank. Her boating dress was of blue flannel, the short sleeves showing her well-rounded arms, with the muscles in full play as she shot past him. He hastened to the landing place, but before he could reach it, she had pulled in with long, steady strokes, stepped out and made her boat fast in the most independent manner.

He witnessed her skill in shooting at a mark, but all was done in such a ladylike manner that he had no thought but of admiration.

Fred looked on with delight, pleased to see his friend become entangled in the meshes of Love's net.

"I have lost my friend, but I may gain a brother," he soliloquized, as he smoked his cigar in solitude, for Arnold now devoted the twilight to sauntering by the side of Kate up and down the broad terrace, conversing in low, soft tones upon topics suggested by the tender beauty of the hour.

Yes, Arnold Jeffries was in love; with all the strength of his ardent, passionate nature. He waited but for a fitting opportunity to declare himself.

"To-morrow—and to-morrow," was his nightly resolve, as he indulged in dreamy reveries by his vine-shaded window before he retired, while the strains of her sweet songs lingered on his ear, and he seemed still to feel the pressure of her soft warm hand.

At last there came what seemed to contain a possibility. A ride had been planned for the morrow, but at dinner a note was received which urgently summoned Mr. and Mrs. Daymond to a neighboring city.

"Oh, dear, we shall have to give up our ride, and I am sure that to-morrow will be just the day to see Pleasant Valley in all its

beauty," exclaimed Kate, with just a perceptible pout of her scarlet lips.

"It is too bad that you should be disappointed, and I confess that I had set my heart upon the excursion; so if you will accept my escort it need not be given up," said Arnold, quickly, seeing in the enforced *tête-à-tête* of the ride the long-sought opportunity.

"Just the thing," broke in Fred, "you two can have a pleasant day to yourselves, and Rosa and I will be at home in time for dinner. What say you, Kate?"

"Anything is better than not going at all," was Kate's saucy reply.

"To-morrow!" was Arnold's last waking thought.

"To-morrow!" also said Kate, in the solitude of her chamber. "How shall I get through the day? I am sure that Mr. Jeffries means to propose to me—ha, ha! I have made quite a conquest for an amazon, and to-morrow I will have my revenge for the summer-house scene. I suppose Fred will be angry with me if I refuse his friend, but it will serve them both right for talking of me so freely. Let me see—to-morrow I will ride Caper, and if his pranks do not interfere with my lord's love-making and give me a chance to show my amazonian qualifications, then I have no claim to belong to the warlike sisterhood."

The family breakfasted early the next morning, and Rosa and Fred set off at once.

But early as it was Kate had had time to visit the stables and summon Mike to her aid.

"How is Caper this morning, Mike?"

"Fresh, miss. Won't stand on more than two feet at a time."

"Good. I shall ride him to-day. I suppose our horses have been ordered early?"

"Yes, miss, but Caper feels his oats to-day, and—"

"Why, you don't think him too lively for me, do you, Mike? You used to say that I could ride anything."

"Yes, miss, she's a cute one, she is. She ain't goin' to drop into that feller's mouth just as soon as he opens it, I tell you. She and Caper 'll lead him a dance to-day, sure," was the groom's comment, as he proceeded to make the morning toilet of the horses. He had lived on the place as boy and man, and felt a pride in his young lady's achievements as well as an interest in her settlement in life.

Kate looked particularly handsome when she appeared on the piazza where Arnold awaited her. Her tight-fitting habit showed her perfect form to advantage—the round, white throat, swelling bust, and taper but not too slender waist. Her abundant hair was arranged compactly beneath the drooping plumes of her hat. A spirit of mischief lurked in her bright eyes and twitched her full scarlet lips, but Arnold detected it not, ascribing (with the usual conceit of a man) the brilliance of her manner to the anticipated pleasure of his companionship.

They walked around to the mounting-block at the south porch. The two horses were already there, Caper showing by his actions that his was no misnomer.

"Why, how is this, Miss Kate? This is not the horse you usually ride!" Arnold exclaimed, in surprise.

"No! I have taken a fancy to ride Caper this morning. Is he not a beauty?" she continued, going up to the spirited creature and patting his neck.

"But is it safe for you to ride him?" he asked, with some anxiety. "If I were your brother, or had any other claim to authority over you, I would not suffer you to risk your life on what seems to me a dangerous animal."

"Ah, but you haven't any authority, Mr. Jeffries," flashing him a saucy look. Then, finding his eyes dangerous, she said, quickly, "It is time to mount. Here, Caper, eat this and be quiet," giving him a lump of sugar. "Now, Mike, hold his head a moment," and, putting her foot in Arnold's hand, she sprang lightly to her saddle. Caper jumped to one side, reared, kicked, but all to no purpose. Kate's seat was firm, her hand strong, and she soon brought him to comparative quietude.

Arnold had looked anxiously on, and when Caper was at last induced to stand still for a moment, walked to Kate's side to arrange the folds of her skirt, saying, in a low tone, "Will you not give up this horse for my sake, Kate? I cannot consent to your risking your precious life in this way."

Kate blushed, but answered, "A willful woman must have her way, you know, Mr. Jeffries, and I cannot give up my victory. To horse! to horse!" she continued, merrily, never heeding the reproach of Arnold's blue eyes.

Without another word he mounted, and the two rode rapidly away. Kate had Caper under good control, but at every approach to sentiment on the part of Arnold, the horse would in some unaccountable manner begin to prance and curvet requiring all of Kate's attention.

Thus the proposal was staved off for a time, but it was bound to come at last.

They had a charming ride to and through Pleasant Valley, and about noon turned their faces homeward.

Kate was bright, beautiful, bewitching. Arnold, though vexed at her evident purpose of preventing all serious questions, grew more madly in love with her each moment. At last, as they mounted a hill from which Haredell could be discerned, he resolved to trifle no longer.

Suddenly he laid his hand upon Kate's, and uttered her name softly; the very tone was a caress, and Kate took alarm at once.

"Nay, Kate, we have had enough of that," said Arnold, firmly, as she essayed to strike Caper a light blow with her whip. "I must and will speak and you must listen. I love you deeply, passionately." A little pause during which Kate still kept her eyes demurely fixed upon her horse's mane. "Have you no answer for me?"

"I am sorry that you have spoken, Mr. Jeffries."

"And is that all, Kate? Have you no love to give me in return? Has all my wooing been in vain?"

His eager, impassioned tones, his firm hand upon her own, his glowing eyes had their effect upon Kate. Her heart beat in response to his love; she seemed drawn nearer to him; he pressed her hand to his lips, his heart; apparently she was about to yield, but pride, wounded pride, came to her rescue.

Summoning all her resolution, she raised her eyes calmly to his face, and said: "Mr. Jeffries, how can you love me? Hush, it is my turn to speak now. I ride like a trooper, swim like a fish, row, hunt, and am, in short, an amazon, a kind of woman you despise."

"Kate, what do you mean?"

"I mean, Mr. Jeffries, that I was in the summer-house while you and Fred held an interesting conversation on the steps, and heard you refuse my hand, which to my great consternation and distress was offered you."

"Ah, Kate, you surely will not lay up those idle words against me. Recollect, I had not seen you then. If a life-time of devotion will atone—"

"It will not," was the calm reply, for Kate had worked herself up to such a pitch that she was living over again the feelings which she had experienced at the time of the conversation. "A woman's wounded pride is never healed. The amazon cannot be so easily appeased."

She urged her horse at his highest speed and entered the gates in advance of Arnold, intending to dismount unaided, but Arnold spurred his horse on, and flung himself from the saddle just in time to receive her in his arms as she hastily endeavored to spring to the ground.

Her soft form was in his embrace, her warm lips near his own. Pride, anger, wounded love were all forgotten. He strained her passionately to his heart, pressed an eager kiss upon her lips, and said, imploringly, "Kate, darling, forgive!"

Kate's eyes flashed angrily. "Release me, sir! I have already answered you."

He set her down at once, bowed low, and turned away.

She hastened to her own room, flung herself face downward upon the bed, and burst into a flood of bitter tears.

Neither of the two appeared at lunch, but an hour after, Kate having changed her dress and effaced all traces of her tears, rang for a servant. She gave some trifling order, then asked, carelessly, "Where is Mr. Jeffries?"

"He has gone rowing, miss; he started soon after you got back."

"Very well, he will probably be at home in time for dinner."

A desire to see him, unseen herself, took possession of her. She ascended the high turret stairs, to a little room where a glass was mounted, through which the surrounding country and the winding course of the river could be seen.

At intervals she swept the river, but for some time was unsuccessful. At last she discerned a tiny speck upon the waters. Waiting until it approached nearer, she again applied her eye to the glass. She started, wiped the lens, looked again. What did she see to startle her? A boat containing a prostrate human figure, drifting with the current! Could she be mistaken? No; it was Arnold, and the falls only a mile below!

She flew rather than ran down the stairs, through the house, across the lawn, to the landing-place, where her own little boat lay safely moored. Now God be praised that she had been trained to manage a boat, that her arms were strong, her nerves steady!

The drifting boat was rapidly approaching, borne upon the swift current. It passed her. She saw the white face of Arnold Jeffries, the eyes closed.

With skillful fingers she untied her boat, sprang in, and pulled with long, steady strokes in pursuit.

With teeth set she rowed steadily on, occasionally looking over her shoulder at the boat ahead.

She was gaining on it, and just as the roar of the falls broke on her anxious ears, she reached it, made it fast to her own, and rowed swiftly to the shore, here quiet and secluded.

She made her own boat fast, then sprang into the other, raised the white face of the unconscious man to her breast, and dipped from the river a handful of water which she flung into his face.

"My love, my love! Wake! speak to me, Arnold!" Kisses and tears fell upon the brow, the eyes, the lips. All the passion which she had that day repressed broke from its bonds and was lavished upon the unconscious form. "Will he never wake to hear me say I love him? Arnold, I love you!" The eyelids fluttered under the warm kisses, lifted, and the blue eyes looked feebly around.

"Thank God! Arnold, you are safe!"

"Kate, is it you? Kiss me!"

She kissed his pale lips passionately. He smiled with content, then said, "I shall be better in a moment." Presently, "You have saved my life, Kate; will you accept it?"

"I will."

Then Arnold told how he came to be helpless in the boat. "I was angry and heated; I had eaten no lunch, and, after a fierce row up the river, a dizziness came over me, the oars fell from my hands, I lost consciousness. I think your kisses woke me to life, and if you had not known how to manage a boat my chances of escape from the falls would have been small."

"Yes, Arnold; had I not been an amazon my efforts would have been useless."

Fred and Rosa had returned. To them the whole story had to be related. Kate was praised, kissed, and congratulated, for both saw how matters stood between the lovers.

In the twilight Arnold was resting upon a couch in the dim parlor. Rosa had gone to see her little one safely bestowed for the night; Fred was smoking his cigar on the veranda.

"Kate!" called Arnold, softly, to the quiet figure in the large chair by the window.

She went obediently and sat down upon the ottoman by his side.

He took her passive hands. "What is it, Kate?"

"I fear you thought me unmaidenly this afternoon, Arnold," was the faltering reply.

"Because you caressed me, my dear child?"

was the fond reply, raising the bowed head.

"You showed yourself a true woman, my amazon, my precious, brave preserver!"

A BICYCLE "MEET" IN BOSTON.

THE bicycle season in Boston was opened in handsome style on Saturday, May 10th. The "meet" was in Chestnut Hill Reservoir, and the contest was given under the auspices of the Suffolk Bicycle Club. Considering the disadvantage of a strong head-wind for half the distance, the time made by the contestants is regarded as quite remarkable. Gold and silver medals were offered as prizes by Amos A. Lawrence, who, after the races, entertained the club at his dwelling close by. The following is a summary of the contests:

QUARTER-MILE RACE.			
	First.	Second.	Third.
Russell S. Codman.....	3	1	1
George R. Agassiz.....	4	2	2
John C. Sharp, Jr.....	2	3	dr
G. Tappan Francis.....	1	dr	dr
F. B. Abbott.....	6	dr	dr

Time—38½s; 39½s; 42s.
First Prize—Russell S. Codman.
Second Prize—George R. Agassiz.

ONE-MILE RACE.			
	First.	Second.	Third.
Russell S. Codman.....	1	1	
Edward P. Sharp.....	2	2	
Frederick S. Whitwell.....	3	dr	
George W. Beals.....	4	dr	

Time—3m 32½s; 3m 29½s.
First Prize—Russell S. Codman.
Second Prize—Edward P. Sharp.

FIVE-MILE RACE.			
	First.	Second.	Third.
G. Tappan Francis.....	1		
Philip Little.....	dr		
John C. Sharp.....	dr		

Time—18m 4½s.
First Prize—G. Tappan Francis.
Second Prize—Not awarded.

A very great and quite extensive interest in bicycling, both as a pleasure and as a means of healthful, invigorating exercise, was manifested in the Eastern and Middle States in 1868-69. Courses were established for contests, the streets were crowded with the two-wheeled vehicles, and it was even proposed to provide them in the post-office department to facilitate the collection and delivery of letters. Bicyclists, having no show on the streets, took possession of the sidewalks, and in a few weeks pedestrians had little show there. In New York the novelty was so overcome that it soon ran its course, and of late years but few bicycles have been seen save in pawn-shops and junk-stores. In Boston, however, the vehicle has remained popular. With over 400 in use there, it has not been difficult to organize and maintain clubs, and these clubs, by their summer contests, have greatly increased the interest in the "bone-shakers."

The best mile yet made in this country was by Mr. Agassiz, of Cambridge, last autumn, in the race of the Boston Bicycle Club at the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, in 3m 21½s. The quickest 40-mile ride yet made here was by Mr. H. E. Parkhurst in November last, from Boston to South Framingham and return, just forty miles, in 3h 36m, and the best 20-mile run on the same gentleman's return trip from South Framingham on the same occasion, in 1h 36m. The entire run was made without a single rest, and with only one dismount. A 100-mile race has been made by the Jacquith Brothers, of Brookline, within the suburbs of Boston, in 11½h. Of course, all these runs have been outdone in England, where the roads are in better condition, while the riders have had several years' experience, whereas most of our riders have practiced the art only from six to eight months, and not more than one or two professionally. Probably the best rider in all respects in this country, as regards endurance, gracefulness of motion, and skill in "fancy riding," is Mr. William R. Pitman, of Boston.

In the six days' professional race at Agricultural Hall, London, which began April 28th, Mr. G. Waller rode 253 miles the first day, and at the end of the second day had covered 457 miles. Mr. T. Andrews rode 220 miles on the first day without a dismount. These are the best records ever made, and are perfectly marvelous. In this race they were not allowed to ride over eighteen hours per day.

The experience of ages has demonstrated that exercise is as essential to good health as proper food. Any one acquainted with physiology and the laws of health will see at a glance that riding the bicycle must be not only pleasant and exhilarating, but highly conducive to health. In this sense bicycling is a hopeful sign of progress. It that man is a benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, he should come in for a share of praise who teaches a man to go ten miles as easily and as quickly as he previously went four. "Time is money," and whatever of it is saved is often so much cash. As the bicycle serves its purpose in this direction, it may be regarded as a good savings institution. Riding the bicycle affords pleasurable excitement, which is what most men drink liquor for, and it leaves no sting behind. It takes men out into the pure air, into God's light and sunshine, and braces their lungs with the very breath of heaven. It is an inducement to young men who work in close apartments to spend more time in the open air, and furnishes them with a means of healthful, invigorating, and at the same pleasant, exercise, such as nothing else can possibly afford.

The bicyclist in New England has now his club, his course, and definitely outlined routes for suburban excursions, and his literature, a capital brochure by Charles E. Pratt, A. M., having been issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company of Boston. There is no reason why, with the excellent roads in and about New York City, there should not be a multitude of clubs finding amusement, excitement and health in this exercise.

A seventy-two hours' tournament was opened in the American Institute Building, New York City, on Wednesday night, May 14th, with eight contestants, William De Noille, "champion of America," the present favorite in the race; William E. Harding, an ex-champion of New York; Professor William C. McClellan, another ex-champion; A. P. Messenger, of Troy, "long-distance champion"; Charles H. De Noille, son of the favorite; William Rutland,

"champion of England"; Daniel Belard, "champion of France"; and Thomas Walsh and W. H. Darling, both of New York, but not "champions."

Following is the complete score at 10:07 P. M., May 16th, just forty-eight hours from the start:

Miles.	Laps.	Miles.	Laps.
De Noille, Sr.....	372	Darling.....	198
De Noille, Jr.....	358	Harding.....	165
Rutland.....	325	Walsh.....	140
Belard.....	276	Messenger.....	130

Both of the De Noilles expected to make over 500 miles within the seventy-two hours.

THE McDOWELL MONUMENT, AT DANVILLE, KY.

THE dedication of the monument erected to the memory of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Kentucky—the father of ovariectomy—took place at Danville, Ky., on the 14th of May, under the auspices of the Kentucky State Medical Society, which was in session at that time, and was attended with unusually interesting and imposing ceremonies. The dedicatory address was delivered in the evening by S. D. Gross, M. D., LL.D., D. C. L. Oxon, of Philadelphia, Pa., in the Second Presbyterian Church, to an overflowing house, which contained some of the most eminent medical men in the United States, who had come to hear the "Father of American Surgery" tell of the life of Kentucky's great surgeon. Letters were read from Mr. Spencer Wells—England's great ovariectomist—Dr. T. Gailard Thomas, of this city, Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Boston, and various others, expressing their sympathy and interest in the event.

To Dr. Gross is due the credit of having successfully established the claims of Dr. McDowell as the originator of the operation known as ovariectomy, which had been resisted so long by the medical profession abroad. It was, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that he should have been selected to pay this last tribute to the memory of a man who had rendered such inestimable services to mankind—or, more properly, to womankind, since the operation is only applicable to women—as to justify entitle him to be ranked among the great benefactors of his race. In a memoir of McDowell—who was singularly careless and indifferent as to his own gain—published by him in 1861, the proofs brought forward in support of McDowell's claims as the originator of ovariectomy were so overwhelming and unassailable as to for ever silence all other claimants, from Italy to England, and he is everywhere now throughout the civilized world acknowledged to be the first to have performed this operation. The idea of suitably marking the resting-place of McDowell first originated with the late Dr. John D. Jackson, of Danville, and was brought up by him before his county—Boyle—Medical Society, and from there to the American Medical Association. This was at the beginning of the present decade. Over ten thousand dollars were raised for this purpose, but at the meeting of the Association in Louisville, Ky., in 1875, this money was, by resolution, diverted by the Association who had the matter in charge, from its original purpose of a monument, into a fund to be known as the "McDowell Fund," the interest of which is to be devoted solely in paying every year for prize essays on Diseases of Women. A resolution was furthermore adopted at the same meeting, leaving it to the State of Kentucky to provide a "local memorial to the memory of Dr. McDowell." The physicians of that State were thus called upon a second time to contribute for a monument to McDowell, and the whole amount, with an insignificant exception, thus raised came from the profession. The death of Dr. Jackson occurring soon after, the State Society confided the completion of the work to his pupil and friend, Dr. L. S. McMurtry, of Danville, to whose energy and perseverance, under many depressing circumstances, the success of the undertaking is attributable.

The monument is made from Virginia granite. Midway on the shaft is the likeness of McDowell in bronze, under which is his monogram, with "Honor to whom honor is due," and beneath is this inscription, encircled with a wreath of laurel: "A Grateful Profession Reverses his Memory and Treasures his Example." On the opposite side of the shaft is inscribed, "Erected by the Kentucky State Medical Society, 1879," and on the western face, encircled by a serpent, "Born in Rockbridge County, Va., 1771; attended the University of Edinburgh, 1793; located in Danville, Ky., 1795; performed the first Ovariectomy, 1809; Died, 1830." On the eastern face is this inscription: "Beneath this shaft rests Ephraim McDowell, M.D., the father of Ovariectomy, who, by originating a great surgical operation, became a benefactor of his race, known and honored throughout the civilized world." The monument is beautifully located near the centre of the town, in a lot of several acres, formerly a burying-place, which has been beautified and made suitable for his remains.

McDowell was scarcely two years old when he was brought by his parents from Virginia to Kentucky. He remained two years abroad in pursuit of his medical education. In 1802 he married Miss Susan Shelby, daughter of Governor Isaac Shelby, the first Governor and one of the most distinguished citizens of Kentucky. He attained great success as a surgeon, patients coming to him from the adjoining States. He performed the operation of lithotomy on Mr.—afterwards President—James K. Polk, who, after he became Chief Magistrate, evinced his gratitude to McDowell, then dead, by an offer of office to his son, which was declined. McDowell made no record of his ovariectomies, and it is therefore not certainly known how many he made. Of the thirteen of which there is reliable authority, he had eight to recover, which is an unusual low death rate, taking into consideration that these operations were performed before the day of anesthetics. Dr. McDowell was buried in the family burying-ground at "Traveler's Rest," some six miles south of Danville, the home of Governor Shelby. He was an Episcopalian in religion, and the ground on which Trinity Church, Danville, is built, was given by him.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

IN these days of aestheticism, when art is gradually entering our lives and when an inner voice fiercely yearns for "arrangements" in color, symphonies in design; when Eastlake and Chippendale and good Queen Anne, of whom it is said that she is dead, and chronological surroundings as they were in Pompeii A. D. 79, or at Hampton Court when Ramilies was fought and won, are as necessities to our existence, and when anachronism would be worse than death, it behooves us, if not exactly to "crum," to at least read up the all-important subject; and for the sake of all of those whom it may concern, gladly do we welcome the *Art Amateur*, the first number of which now lies open before us. It is admirably "done," whether as regards matter, illustrations and general get up, while with the names of such contributors as Clarence Cook, Edgar Fawcett, and others equally known to fame, and with Mr. Montague Marks in the editorial chair, there can be but little question as to its future success.

THE *Era* of this city has been purchased by Mr. Frank H. Norton, formerly on the editorial staff of the New York Commercial Advertiser and other city papers, and for many years an assistant librarian in the Astor Library. Mr. Norton designs making the *Era* a first-class weekly newspaper, and his journalistic experience will be valuable to that end. The paper is handsomely printed in eight pages, and has a large country and local circulation. Its leading feature is a very full condensation of the news of the world. It will be independent in politics.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

Easter at the Czar's Palace.

In Eastern countries special attention is given to the celebration of Easter, and as that is the leading religious event of the year the observances are made as grand as possible by all churches. Russia rejoiced particularly for her victory over the Turks, and her Czar, always in dread of assassination, and this year more alarmed than ever, held a most showy service in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. The highest dignitary of the Orthodox Greek Church celebrated Mass before an audience composed of the imperial family, the nobles of the land, and the diplomatic representatives of the world. The service was unusually impressive because of the growing Nihilist troubles, and the Czar was greatly affected while bestowing the kiss that the ancient service requires.

Sketches of the Afghan War.

The rear-guard of Major-General Biddulph's column, in retreating from Girsak to Candahar, was attacked by a large force of Afghans and others, at a place named Khushk-i-Nakbud. The enemy actually engaged are reckoned at more than a thousand, who were opposed on the British side by about three hundred, including two squadrons of the Third Sind Horse, under Major W. Reynolds and Captain Maitland, and a hundred men of the Second Belooch Regiment (Twenty-ninth Bombay Native Infantry), under Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner. The whole force was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolmson, commanding the Third Sind Horse. An attempt of the enemy to get round the left flank of the British force, which had been hastily drawn up in front of the camp, was frustrated by a charge of the Sind Horse, as shown in our illustration. The remainder of the enemy were held at bay in the meantime by the Beloochee Infantry of Colonel Tanner, and presently retired, with some loss, upon seeing the defeat of their right wing. An artist, at the headquarters of General Sir Samuel Browne's division on the Cabul River, sends a sketch of a party embarked on a raft of inflated bullock-skins for a short voyage across that stream to visit the cavern-temple of Chickour, which have claimed the attention of gentlemen endowed with antiquarian tastes who have accompanied the present military expedition. This mode of aquatic conveyance is perfectly safe, and as convenient on those waters as any other kind of boating.

The Shakespeare Festival.

The festivities in connection with the opening of the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon began on Wednesday, April 23d, with the annual meeting of the Council of the Association, under the presidency of the Mayor, the donor of the site. This was followed by a luncheon in the Town Hall, at which the chief toast drank was—"The Memory of Shakespeare." In the evening "Much Ado About Nothing" was played in the theatre, a handsome and commodious building, capable of seating about 1,000 persons, erected at a cost of £20,000 from designs by Messrs. Hodgkin & Unsworth, of Westminster. The cast included Miss Helen Faucit (*Beatrice*), Miss Wallis (*Hero*), Mr. Barry Sullivan (*Benedick*), and Mr. W. H. Cummings (*Balthazar*), and at the fall of the curtain a dedicatory address in verse, by Dr. Westland Marston, was read by Miss Kate Field. The interior decorations are not yet finished, but there is a fine drop-scene, painted by Mr. Beverley, which represents a visit of Queen Elizabeth to the Globe Theatre at Bankside, in her state carriage, with the Earls of Essex and Southampton on horseback, and Alenay, the actor, manuscript in hand, receiving them at the door.

Attempted Assassination of the Czar.

On the morning of April 14th, while the Emperor of Russia was taking his customary walk near the palace in St. Petersburg, a respectfully dressed man, named Solowjeff, wearing a military cap with a cockade, fired four shots at his Majesty's person, none of which, however, took effect. The assassin was promptly captured, but soon became insensible, having, it is supposed, taken poison. No papers were found upon him. Throughout the following night all suspected houses were searched. The previous week the revolutionary committees issued a proclamation threatening the life of the Emperor and a second St. Bartholomew. The great throng of people which had assembled enthusiastically cheered and congratulated the Emperor, who thanked them for their proofs of fidelity on such a painful occasion. He said he knew he had the support of all respectable people. He hoped God would grant that he might complete his task, which consists in promoting the welfare of Russia. The Emperor, after the foregoing speech, drove to the palace without escort.

The Colliery Explosion in Belgium.

A terrible explosion from fire-damp occurred on the 17th of April in the Agraappe colliery at Frameries, near Mons. There were in the pit at the time no less than 360 men, and the force of the explosion was so great that many of the miners at the top of the pits were killed, the mine was set on fire, and the flames rushed up the shafts destroying the woodwork and the cages in a short time, so that it was impossible at first to reach the imprisoned men; but by almost superhuman exertions, over a hundred men were brought up alive, many of whom were dreadfully burned and scarred. A similar explosion happened in the same mine in 1875, when 122 colliers were killed. Our illustration represents the scene at the entrance to the works, shortly after the arrival of a body of dragoons called out to preserve order.

British Sports in Cyprus.

Early in the present year a large field near Larnaka was plowed up and a good-sized racecourse constructed for exhibitions of this great British sport. On the first day there were nine races, and the event proved successful beyond anticipation. The most amusing of all the races was that in which only the Zaptiehs (native police, generally mounted) were allowed to enter their own ponies. These jockeys showed a variety of dress and saddle most picturesque, while the ponies' heads were well adorned with crimson tassels. The start was very good, and they went off at the top of their speed, and for the first hundred yards they retained their position, being in two rows of five and four. The course was a mile, so that they had to pass the winning-post twice. The first time of passing the winning-post is that shown in our sketch. The dome of the Roman Catholic Church, the minaret of the mosque, and the other towers of Old Larnaka, are seen in the background. The foreground is composed of the motley crowd of Greeks, Turks, etc. An old Turk is selling lemonade in front, while a Greek priest is shown in the centre. There are no lack of these last in most of the resorts of harmless pleasure. The Englishman, Greek merchant, negro policeman, and others, will be easily recognized. Only two kept to the course, and bore off the honors.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—THERE will be a chorus of 2,000 voices at the forthcoming Saengerfest in Cincinnati.

—RUMORS from Tiffin say that high Russian officers are engaged in Persia organizing the Shah's forces.

—THERE are now 1,300 cases before the Supreme Court of Tennessee, representing \$5,000,000, and 20,000 litigants.

—THERE are at present 54,847 persons employed in the United States Post Office Department, including all branches.

—THE whole sea coast of Texas is now quarantined against vessels hailing from points south of latitude twenty-five degrees.

—FIFTY-two practicing lawyers, seven ex-editors, six merchants and nearly a dozen farmers, are members of the present United States Senate.

—THE collection of statues in Westminster Abbey is to be enlarged by the erection of a magnificent figure of Sir James Y. Simpson, of chloroform fame.

—THE commune of Lozio, Italy, has been brought into notoriety by an enormous avalanche from the summit of the Comarenu, devastating the country for several miles.

—A SITE has been selected on Mount Etna, at an elevation of 9,652 feet above the level of the sea, for an observatory, the erection of which will be hastened during the summer.

—THE most prominent men and women of New Orleans signed a petition to the Louisiana Constitutional Convention asking that equal political rights be conferred on women.

—THE Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square, London, have refused permission for the erection of a statue of Lord Byron in St. James Street, on the ground that Byron wrote immoral poetry.

—HALAS, a town of Hungary, has been inundated in consequence of continuous rains, and floods have destroyed 300 houses in Kotori, besides ruining the harvest prospects in that district.

—GERMAN exhibitors have arranged for a space of 41,000 square feet at the Sydney Exhibition; England will occupy five times as much room, France half as much again, and Belgium about the same.

—POPE LEO has just founded the first arch-confraternity of the Roman Catholic Church known to have been established in England. It is attached to the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, at Bayswater.

—NORTH CAROLINA has now about 1,200 convicts subject to penitentiary discipline, two-thirds of whom are employed with profit to the State on the several lines of railroads in course of construction.

—THE three tallest trees in the world are believed to be sequoia near Stockton, California, which is 325 feet high, and two eucalypti in Victoria, Australia, estimated to be 435 and 450 feet high respectively.

—THE expedition fitted out under the direction of Captain Sengstacke, commander of the last German Polar cruise, for the relief of the Swedish navigator Professor Nordenfjeld, will sail about June 1st from Sweden.

—ON opening the will of William Marshall, of Glasgow, Scotland, who died May 3d, it was found that he had left a legacy of \$1,000,000 to found a charitable institution of the character most needed in the city, to bear his name.

—IN order to reach and utilize the large deposit of buzzard guano which has been discovered there, and which can be secured only by a navigable cutting, it is proposed to run a canal through the swamp land of St. James Parish, La.

—IN Mississippi there are 318,244 pupil children—158,156 white, and 160,088 colored. Of these 100,676 white and 104,779 colored are in school. The school fund for the past year, \$262,268, allowed a per capita in average daily attendance of \$3.42.

—PORTABLE gas is sold and delivered in England like milk. People in the country and in villages receive it in copper vessels from large cities. This method is additionally popular from the fact that it dispenses with the erratic and depraved meter.

—NEXT year the Belgians will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their independence with an exhibition of industry, agriculture and horticulture, in a building to be erected on the Champs des Manoeuvres, Brussels, and opened June 15th. Antwerp will have a maritime exhibition, while art and music will have their day at Ghent and Liege.

—LONDON *Truth*, commenting on the meat question, asserts the belief that fully one-half of the beef sold as English, Scotch and Irish in England is in reality American, and is positive that if Americans would themselves establish large retail depots for the sale of their beef and pork and bacon they would benefit themselves and benefit the English into the bargain.

—ANNOUNCEMENT was made in the German Parliament on May 14th that Austria and Russia had consented to become parties to the Anglo-German treaty for the prevention of the slave trade on the African coast, but that France and the United States, though asked to do so, were scarcely expected to join, as they were unwilling to admit the mutual right of search.

—A VERY notable committee is now in session in London, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Lyon Playfair. The object is to make a long and thorough examination of the subject of the electric light. The first witness to be examined is Professor Tyndall, and a long list has been made out of well-known scientists and experts, and of representatives of various gas companies, to follow him.

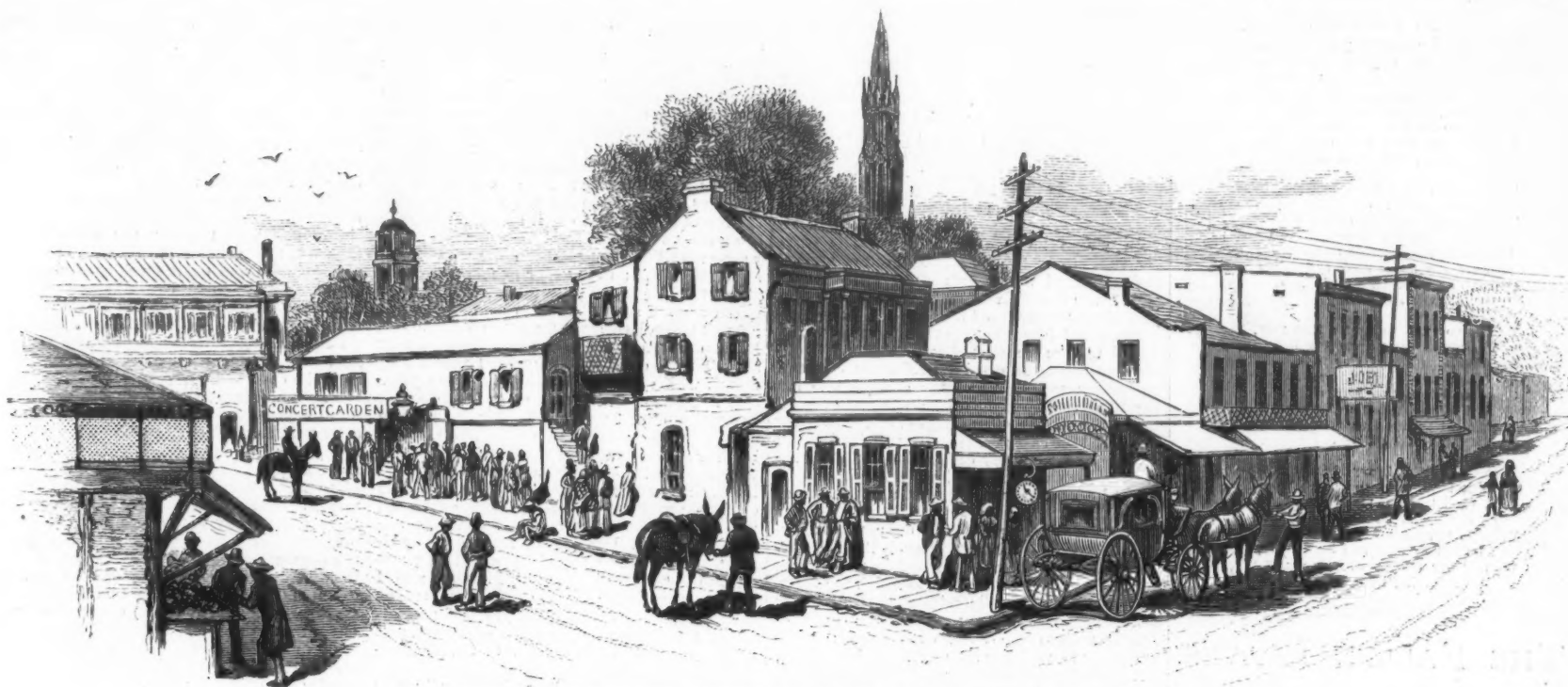
—TO PROVE that Philadelphia is a church-going place a local paper took the census of 150 churches, counting 47,907 men, 57,299 women, and 25,587 children, a total of 124,793. There are 552 churches in the city, and, estimating from the above average, the number of people who there attend church is 351,159, of all denominations and creeds, out of a population of about 1,000,000.

—EARNEST work is being performed by the Auxiliary Sanitary Association of New Orleans to prevent another epidemic. Its men have abated the nuisance of Locust Grove Cemetery (Potter's Field) by a covering of two feet of earth sown with grain and grass. All interments are now made in the new cemetery, three and a half miles from the city. The dumping grounds have been covered with a coating of lime a foot deep.

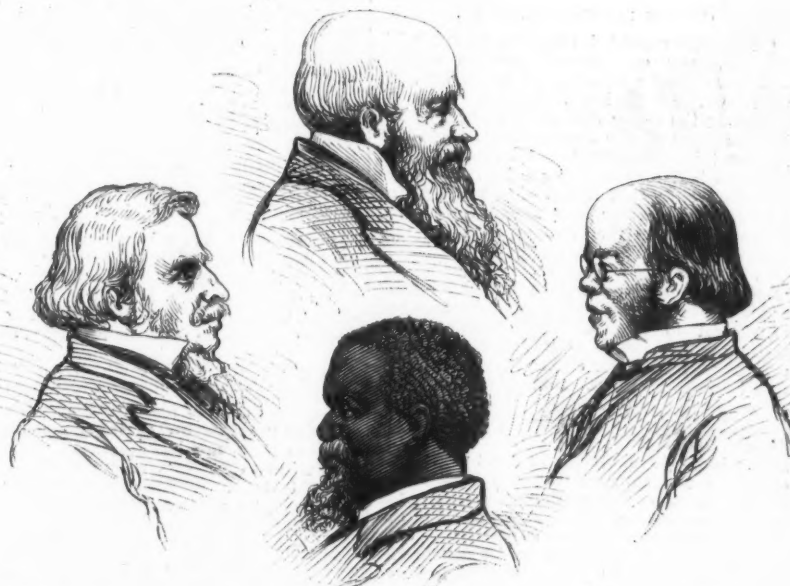
—THE only house in the United States built by a reigning sovereign has once more escaped destruction by fire. It is the President's house at William and Mary College in Virginia. It was built in 1732, and was accidentally burned by the French troops under Lafayette, while on their way to the Battle of Yorktown in 1781. Louis XVI. rebuilt it out of his own private funds, and the structure has survived the fires which have since then so often destroyed the college. The last fire broke out a few days ago, but was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done.



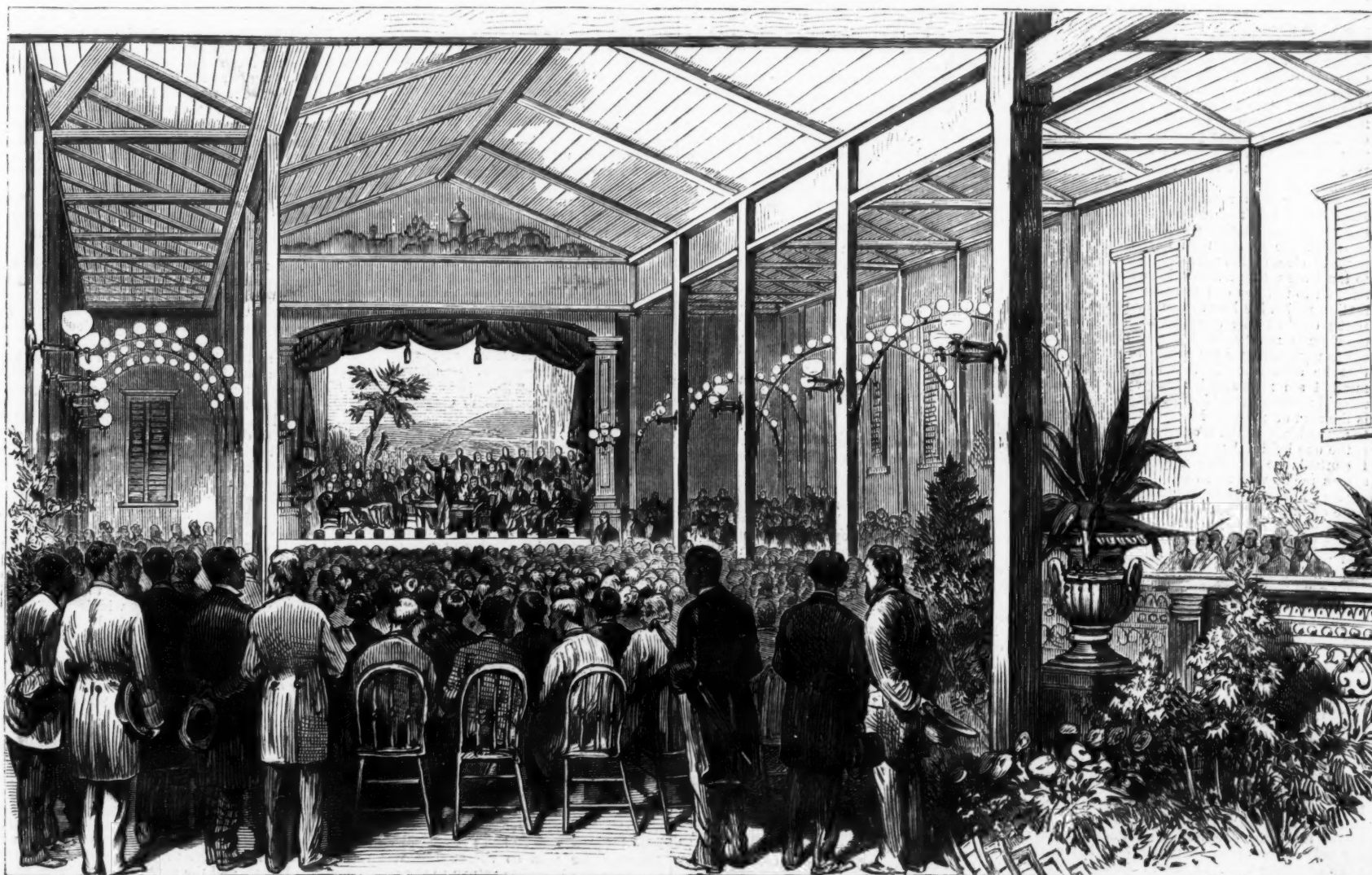
THE NEW ROCKY MOUNTAIN MINES.—SCENES IN AND ABOUT LEADVILLE.—MINERS DEMOLISHING THE CABIN OF A "SQUATTER."—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 213.



EXTERIOR OF THE "SOUTHERN CONCERT GARDEN," WHERE THE CONVENTION WAS HELD.



PORTRAITS OF SOME LEADING CHARACTERS OF THE CONVENTION.



INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING, WITH THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

MISSISSIPPI.—THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LABOR CONVENTION, HELD AT VICKSBURG, MAY 5TH AND 6TH.—FROM SKETCHES BY J. H. MOSER.—SEE PAGE 207.

AT PARTING.

LOW lying 'mid the lilies there—
White lily buds and daffodils—
With languid lips and loosened hair,
And every gift of grace that thrills,
I saw thee, and thy serene face,
And charmed eyes held me for my ban,
I deemed me for a little space
More god than man.

The pillars of thy bower-house
Were wrought in quaint and strange device;
The white-rose beauty of thy brows
Was crowned with poppies to entice;
Soft dreams and sweet forgetfulness
Were girt about thee, and desire
Ceased at thy bidding to distress,
To vex and tire.

I have no hard words for thee now,
No curses cling about thy feet;
Thou wert as I, and I as thou,
Weary of life and turmoil sweet.
Since mutual ill on both alight,
And mutual (if there be such) shame,
Therefore let buried be in night
All mutual blame.

Here, where our heavy, heated heads
That never may come close again
Feel, even through tangled greens and reds
Of flower and leaf, the thick, chill rain;
Here, in forgetfulness of wrong,
In mind of brief and barren bliss,
We seal our parting with one long
Forgiving kiss.

JOHN MORAN.

THE FALLEN LEAVES.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(CONTINUED).

AMELIUS accepted this new rebuff with ominous composure. He sat quietly smoking in the deserted room with his uncle's letter in his hand.

Among the other disastrous results of the lecture, some of the newspapers had briefly reported it. Preoccupied by his anxieties, Amelius had forgotten this when he wrote to his relative. "Just like me!" he thought, as he threw the letter into the fire. His last hopes floated up the chimney with the tiny puff of smoke from the burnt paper. There was now no other chance of shortening the marriage-engagement left to try. He had already applied to the good friend whom he had mentioned to Regina. The answer, kindly written in this case, had not been very encouraging. "I have other claims to consider. All that I can do I will do. Don't be discouraged—I only ask you to wait."

Amelius rose to go home—and sat down again. His natural energy seemed to have deserted him—it required an effort to leave the club. He took up the newspapers and threw them aside, one after another. Not one of the unfortunate writers and reporters could please him on that inauspicious day. It was only while he was lighting his second cigar that he remembered Mrs. Farnaby's unread letter to him. By this time he was more than weary of his own affairs. He read the letter.

"I find the people who have my happiness at their mercy both dilatory and greedy" (Mrs. Farnaby wrote); "but the little that I can persuade them to tell me is very favorable to my hopes. I am still, to my annoyance, only in personal communication with the hateful old woman. The young man either sends messages or writes to me through the post. By this latter means he has accurately described, not only in which of my child's feet the fault exists, but the exact position which it occupies. Here, you will agree with me, is positive evidence that he is speaking the truth, whoever he is."

"But for this reassuring circumstance, I should feel inclined to be suspicious of some things—of the obstinate manner, for instance, in which the young man keeps himself concealed; also, of his privately warning me not to trust the woman who is his own messenger, and not to tell her on any account of the information which his letters convey to me. I feel that I ought to be cautious with him on the question of money—and yet, in my eagerness to see my darling, I am ready to give him all that he asks for. In this uncertain state of mind, I am restrained, strangely enough, by the old woman herself. She warns me that he is the sort of man, if he once gets the money, to spare himself the trouble of earning it. It is the one hold I have over him (she said), so I control the burning impatience that consumes me as well as I can."

"No! I must not attempt to describe my own state of mind: When I tell you that I am actually afraid of dying before I can give my sweet love the first kiss, you will understand and pity me. When night comes I feel sometimes half mad."

"I send you my present address in the hope that you will write and cheer me a little. I must not ask you to come and see me yet. I am not fit for it, and besides I am under a promise, in the present state of the negotiation, to shut the door on my friends. It is easy enough to do that; I have no friend, Amelius, but you."

"Try to feel compassionately towards me, my kind-hearted boy. For so many long years my heart has had nothing to feed on but the one hope that is now being realized at last. No sympathy between my husband and me (on the contrary, a horrid, unacknowledged enmity, which has always kept us apart); my father and mother, in their time, both wretched about my marriage, and with good reason; my only sister dying in poverty—what a life for a childless woman! Don't let us dwell on it any longer."

"Good-by for the present, Amelius. I beg you will not think I am always wretched. When I want to be happy I look to the coming time."

This melancholy letter added to the depression that weighed on the spirits of Amelius. It inspired him with vague fears for Mrs. Farnaby. In her own interests he would have felt himself tempted to consult Rufus (without mentioning names), if the American had been in London. As things were, he put the letter back in his pocket with a sigh. Even Mrs. Farnaby, in her sad moments, had a consoling prospect to contemplate. "Everybody but me," Amelius thought.

His reflections were interrupted by the appearance of an idle young member of the club with whom he was acquainted. The newcomer remarked that he looked out of spirits, and suggested that they should dine together and amuse themselves somewhere in the evening. Amelius accepted the proposal; any man who offered him a refuge from himself was a friend to him on that day. Departing from his temperate habits, he deliberately drank more than usual. The wine excited him for the time, and then left him more depressed than ever, and the amusements of the evening produced the same result. He returned to his cottage so completely disheartened that he regretted the day when he had left Tadmor.

But he kept his appointment the next morning to take leave of Regina.

The carriage was at the door, with a luggage-laden cab waiting behind it. Mr. Farnaby's ill-temperament vented itself in predictions that they would be too late to catch the train. His harsh voice, alternating with Regina's meek remonstrances, reached the ears of Amelius from the back dining-room. "I'm not going to wait for the gentleman-Socialist," Mr. Farnaby announced, with his hardest sarcasm of tone. "Dear uncle, we have a quarter of an hour to spare!" "We have nothing of the sort; we want all that time to register the luggage." The servant's voice was heard next. "Mr. Goldenheart, miss." Mr. Farnaby instantly stepped into the hall. "Good-by!" he called to Amelius through the open door of the front room, and passed straight on to the carriage. "I shan't wait, Regina!" he shouted from the door-step. "Let him go by himself," said Amelius indignantly, as Regina hurried into the room. "Oh, hush, hush, dear! Suppose he heard you? No week shall pass without my writing to you; promise you will write back, Amelius. One more kiss! Oh, my dear!" The servant interposed, keeping discreetly out of sight. "I beg your pardon, miss, my master wishes to know whether you are going with him or not." Regina waited to hear no more. She gave her lover a farewell look to remember her by, and ran out.

That innate depravity which Amelius had lately discovered in his own nature let the forbidden thoughts loose in him again as he watched the departing carriage from the door. "If poor little Sally had been in her place—" He made an effort of virtuous resolution, and stopped there. "What a blackguard a man may be," he penitently reflected, "without suspecting it himself."

He descended the house-steps. The discreet servant wished him good-morning, with a certain cheery aspect—the man was delighted to have seen the last of his hard master for some months to come. Amelius stopped and turned round, smiling grimly. He was in such a reckless humor, that he was even ready to divert his mind by astonishing a footman. "Richard," he said, "are you engaged to be married?" Richard stared in blank surprise at the strange question—and modestly admitted that he was engaged to marry the housemaid next door. "Soon?" asked Amelius, swinging his stick. "As soon as I have saved a little more money, sir." "Damn the money!" cried Amelius—and struck his stick on the pavement, and walked away with a last look at the house as if he hated the sight of it. Richard watched the departing young gentleman, and shook his head ominously as he shut the door.

CHAPTER XXIX.

AMELIUS went straight back to the cottage, with the one desperate purpose of reverting to the old plan, and burying himself in his books. Surveying his well-filled shelves with an impatience unworthy of a scholar, Hume's "History of England" unhappily caught his eye. He took down the first volume. In less than half an hour, he discovered that Hume could do nothing for him. Wisely inspired, he turned to the truer history next, which men call fiction. The writings of the one supreme genius, who soars above all other novelists as Shakespeare soars above all other dramatists—the writings of Sir Walter Scott—had their place of honor in his library. The collection of the Waverley Novels at Tadmor had not been complete. Envious Amelius had still to read "Rob Roy." He opened the book. For the rest of the day he was in love with "Diana Vernon"; and when he looked out once or twice at the garden to rest his eyes, he saw "Andrew Fairservice" busy over the flower-beds.

He closed the last page of the noble story as Toff came in to lay the cloth for dinner.

The master at the table and servant behind his chair were accustomed to gossip pleasantly during meals. Amelius did his best to carry on the talk as usual. But he was no longer in the delighted world of illusion which Scott had opened to him. The hard realities of his own everyday life had gathered round him again. Observing him with unobtrusive attention, the Frenchman soon perceived the absence of the easy humor and the excellent appetite which distinguished his master at other times.

"May I venture to make a remark, sir?" Toff inquired, after a long pause in the conversation.

"Certainly."

"And may I take the liberty of expressing my sentiments freely?"

"Of course, you may."

"Dear sir, you have a pretty little simple dinner to-day," Toff began. "Forgive me for praising myself; I am influenced by the natural pride of having cooked the dinner. For soup, you have *Crouste au pot*; for meat, you have *Tourne-dos à la sauce poivrade*; for pudding, you have *Pommes au beurre*. All so nice—and you scarcely eat anything, and your amiable conversation falls into a melancholy silence which fills me with regret. Is it you who are to blame for this? No, sir! it is the life you lead. I call it the life of a monk; I call it the life of a hermit—I say it boldly it is the life of all others which is most unsympathetic to a young man like you. Pardon the warmth of my expressions; I am eager to make my language the language of utmost delicacy. May I quote a little song? It is in an old, old, old French piece, long since forgotten, called 'Les Maris Garçons.' There are two lines in that song (I have often heard my good father sing them), which I will venture to apply to your case: 'Amour, délicatesse, et gaieté, d'un bon Française c'est la devise!' Sir, you have naturally delicacies and gaiety—but the last has, for some days, been under a cloud. What is wanted to remove that cloud? L'Amour! Love, as you say in English. Where is the charming woman, who is the only ornament wanting in this sweet cottage? Why is she still invisible? Remedy that unhappy oversight, sir. You are here in a suburban paradise. I consult my long experience, and I implore you to invite Eve. Ha! you smile; your lost gaiety returns, and you feel as I do. Might I propose another glass of claret, and the reappearance on the table of the *Tourne-dos à la poivrade*?"

It was impossible to be melancholy in this man's company. Amelius sanctioned the return of the *Tourne-dos*, and tried the other glass of claret. "My good friend," he said, with something like a return of his old easy way, "you talk about charming women, and your long experience. Let's hear what your experience has been."

For the first time Toff began to look a little confused.

"You have honored me, sir, by calling me your good friend," he said. "After that, I am sure you will not send me away if I own the truth. No! My heart tells me I shall not appeal to your indulgence in vain. Dear sir, in the holidays which you kindly give me, I provide competent persons to take care of the house in my absence, don't I? One person, if you remember, was a handsome engaging young man. He is, if you please, my son by my first wife—now an angel in heaven. Another person, who took care of the house, on the next occasion, was a little black-eyed boy; a miracle of discretion for his age. He is my son by my second wife—now an angel in heaven. Forgive me, I have not done yet. Some few days since, you thought you heard an infant crying down-stairs. Like a miserable wretch, I lied; I declared it was the infant in the next house. Ah, sir, it was my own cherubim-baby by my third wife—an angel close by in the Edgeware-road, established in a small milliner-shop, which will expand to great things by-and-by. The intervals between my marriages are not worthy of your notice. Fugitive caprices, sir—fugitive caprices! To sum it all up (as you say in England), it is not in me to resist the enchanting sex. If my third angel dies, I shall tear my hair—but I shall none the less take a fourth."

"Take a dozen if you like," said Amelius. "Why should you have kept all this from my knowledge?"

Toff hung his head. "I think it was one of my foreign mistakes," he pleaded. "The servants' advertisements in your English newspapers frighten me. How does the most meritorious man-servant announce himself when he wants the best possible place? He says he is 'without incumbrances.' Gracious heaven, what a dreadful word to describe the poor, pretty, harmless children! I was afraid, sir, you might have some English objection to my 'incumbrances.' A young man, a boy, and a cherubim-baby; not to speak of the sacred memories of two women, and the charming occasional society of a third; all inextricably enveloped in the life of one amorous-meritorious French person—surely there was reason for hesitation here? No matter; I bless my stars I know better now, and I withdraw myself from further notice. Permit me to recall your attention to the Roquefort cheese, and a mouthful of potato-salad to correct the richness of him."

The dinner was over at last; and Amelius was alone again.

It was a still evening. Not a breath of wind stirred among the trees in the garden; no vehicles passed along the by-road in which the cottage stood. Now and then Toff was audible down-stairs, singing French songs in a high cracked voice, while he washed the plates and dishes, and set everything in order for the night. Amelius looked at his book shelves—and felt that, after "Rob Roy," there was no more reading for him that evening. The slow minutes followed one another wearily; the deadly depression of the early hours of the day was stealthily fastening its hold on him again. How might he best resist it? His healthy out-of-door habits at Tadmor suggested the only remedy that he could think of. Be his troubles what they might, his one simple method of resisting them, at all other times, was his simple method now. He went out for a walk.

For two hours he rambled about the great northwestern suburb of London. Perhaps he felt the heavy, oppressive weather, or perhaps his good dinner had not agreed with him. Anyway, he was so thoroughly worn out, that he was obliged to return to the cottage in a cab.

Toff opened the door—but not with his customary alacrity. Amelius was too completely fatigued to notice any trifling circumstance.

Otherwise, he would certainly have perceived something odd in the old Frenchman's withered face. He looked at his master, as he relieved him of his hat and coat, with the strangest expression of interest and anxiety; modified by a certain sardonic sense of amusement underlying the more serious emotions. "A nasty dull evening," Amelius said, wearily. And Toff, always eager to talk at other times, only answered, "Yes, sir," and retreated at once to the kitchen regions.

Amelius went into the library, to rest in his comfortable armchair.

The fire was bright; the curtains were drawn; the reading-lamp, with its ample green shade, was on the table—a more comfortable room no man could have found to receive him after a long walk. Reclining at his ease in his chair, Amelius thought of ringing for some restorative brandy-and-water. While he was thinking he fell asleep; and, while he slept, he dreamed.

Was it a dream?

He certainly saw the library—not fantastically transformed, but just like what the room really was. So far, he might have been wide awake, looking at the familiar objects round him. But, after a while, an event happened which set the laws of reality at defiance. Simple Sally, miles away in the Home, made her appearance in the library nevertheless. He saw the drawn curtains over the window parted from behind; he saw the girl step out from them, and stop, looking at him timidly. She was clothed in the plain dress that he had bought for her; and she looked more charmingly in it than ever. The beauty of health claimed kindred now, in her pretty face, with the beauty of youth; the wan cheeks had begun to fill out, and the pale lips were delicately suffused with their natural rosy red. Little by little her first fears seemed to subside. She smiled, and softly crossed the room, and stood at his side. After looking at him with a rapt expression of tenderness and delight, she laid her hands on the arm of the chair, and said, in the quaintly-quiet way which he remembered so well, "I want to kiss you." She bent over him, and kissed him with the innocent freedom of a child. Then she raised herself again, and looked backwards and forwards between Amelius and the lamp. "The firelight is the best," she said. Darkness fell over the room as she spoke; he saw her no more; he heard her no more. A blank interval followed; there flowed over him the oblivion of perfect sleep. His next conscious sensation was a feeling of cold—he shivered, and woke.

The impression of the dream was in his mind at the moment of waking. He started as he raised himself in the chair. Was he dreaming still? No; he was certainly awake. And as certainly the room was dark!

He looked and looked. It was not to be denied or explained away. There was the fire burning low, and leaving the room chilly—and there, just visible on the table, in the flicker of the dying flame, was the extinguished lamp!

He mended the fire, and put his hand on the bell to ring for Toff, and thought better of it. What need had he of the lamp-light? He was too weary for reading; he preferred going to sleep again, and dreaming again of Sally. Where was the harm in dreaming of the poor little soul, so far away from him? The happiest part of his life now was the part of it that was passed in sleep.

As the fresh coals began to kindle feebly, he looked again at the lamp. It was odd, to say the least of it, that the light should have accidentally gone out, exactly at the right time to realize the fanciful extinction of it in his dream. How was it there was no smell of a burnt-out lamp? He was too lazy, or too tired, to pursue the question. Let the mystery remain a mystery—and let him rest in peace! He settled himself fretfully in his chair. What a fool he was to bother his head about a lamp, instead of closing his eyes and going to sleep again!

The room began to recover its pleasant temperature. He shifted the cushion in the chair, so that it supported his head in perfect comfort, and composed himself to rest. But the capricious influences of sleep had deserted him; he tried one position after another, and all in vain. It was a mere mockery even to shut his eyes. He resigned himself to circumstances, and stretched out his legs, and looked at the companionable fire.

Of late, he had thought more frequently of his past days in the Community. His mind went back again now to that bygone time. The clock on the mantel-piece struck nine. They were all at supper at Tadmor, talking over the events of the day. He saw himself again at the long wooden table, with shy little Mellicent in the chair next to him, and his favorite dog at his feet waiting to be fed. Where was Mellicent now? It was a sad letter that she had written to him, with the strange, fixed idea that he was to return to her one day. There was something very winning and lovable about the poor creature who had lived such a hard life at home, and had suffered so keenly. It was a comfort to think that she would go back to the Community. What happier destiny could she hope for? Would she take care of his dog for him when she went back? They had all promised to be kind to his pet animals in his absence; but the dog was fond of Mellicent; he would be happier with Mellicent than with the rest of them. And his little tame fawn, and his birds—how were they doing? He had not even written to inquire after them; he had been cruelly forgetful of those harmless, dumb, loving friends. In his present solitude, in his dreary doubts of the future, what would he not give to feel the dog nestling in his bosom, and the fawn's little rough tongue licking his hand! His heart ached as he thought of it; a choking hysterical sensation oppressed his breathing. He tried to rise, and ring for lights, and rouse his manhood to en-

dures and resist. It was not to be done—where was his courage? where was the cheerfulness which had never failed him at other times?—he sank back in the chair, and hid his face in his hands for shame at his own weakness, and burst out crying.

The touch of soft persuasive fingers suddenly thrilled through him.

His hands were gently drawn away from his face; a familiar voice, sweet and low, said, "Oh, don't cry!" Dimly through his tears he saw the well-remembered little figure standing between him and the fire. In his unendurable loneliness, he had longed for his dog, he had longed for his fawn. There was the martyred creature from the streets whom he had rescued from nameless horror, waiting to be his companion, servant, friend! There was the child-victim of cold and hunger and fear, still only beginning to feel her way to womanhood; innocent of all other aspirations, so long as she might fill the place which had once been occupied by the dog and the fawn!

Amelius looked at her with a momentary doubt whether he was waking or sleeping. "Good God!" he cried, "am I dreaming again?"

"No," she said, simply. "You are awake this time. Let me dry your eyes; I know where you put your handkerchief." She perched on his knee, and wiped away the tears, and smoothed his hair over his forehead. "I was frightened to show myself till I heard you crying," she confessed. "Then I thought, 'Come! he can't be angry with me now'—and I crept out from behind the curtains there. The old man let me in. I can't live without seeing you; I've tried, till I could try no longer. I owned it to the old man, when he opened the door. I said, 'I only want to look at him; won't you let me in?' And he said: 'God bless me, here's Eve come already!' I don't know what he meant. He let me in; that's all I care about. He's a funny old foreigner. Send him away, and let me be your servant. Why were you crying? I've cried often enough about you. No; that can't be—I can't expect you to cry about me; I can only expect you to scold me. I know I'm a bad girl."

She cast one doubtful look at him, and hung her head—waiting to be scolded. Amelius lost all control over himself. He took her in his arms and kissed her again and again. "You are a dear, good, grateful little creature!" he burst out—suddenly stopped, aware too late of the act of imprudence which he had committed. He put her away from him; he tried to ask severe questions, and to administer merited reproof. Even if he had succeeded, Sally was too happy to listen to him. "It's all right now!" she cried. "I'm never, never, never to go back to the Home! Oh, I'm so happy! Let's light the lamp again!"

She found the matches on the chimney-piece. In a minute more the room was bright. Amelius sat looking at her, perfectly incapable of deciding what he ought to say or do next. To complete the bewilderment, the voice of the attentive old Frenchman made itself heard through the door in discreetly confidential tones.

"I have prepared an appetizing little supper, sir," said Toff. "Be pleased to ring when you and the young lady are ready."

(To be continued.)

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LABOR CONVENTION.

THE Mississippi Valley Labor Convention held at Vicksburg, May 5th and 6th, numbered in all some four hundred persons, representing nearly every county and parish between Helena, Arkansas, and New Orleans. General W. R. Miles, of Mississippi, was made temporary chairman, and in a brief address stated the object of the Convention to be to secure a better understanding between capitalists, landowners, and laborers of the South. It was the old question which has disturbed the world ever since industry had been organized—capital and labor. He was followed by Ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, who was present at the earnest request of the Cotton Exchange of New Orleans to lend what power and influence he possessed towards harmonizing the conflicting interests of the great Mississippi Valley. He urged all, both white and colored, to shut their eyes to the past, and hand in hand work together for the future prosperity of their native land. Subsequently the Convention was permanently organized as follows: President—General W. R. Miles, of Holmes County, Miss.; Vice-Presidents—T. F. Casel, Memphis, Tenn.; James Hill Jackson, Miss.; H. B. Robinson, Helena, Ark.; David Young, Concordia, La. All the vice-presidents were colored. Secretary—A. W. Crandall, Madison Parish, La.

The first day of the Convention was mainly occupied in discussions and the appointment of committees. On the 6th, the Committee on Resolutions presented a report which, after some debate, was adopted with practical unanimity. This report recognizes as among the chief causes of the recent migration of the blacks, a fear of persecution, the high rent of land, the unfair contract system maintained by employers, and the vicious system of credit fostered by laws permitting laborers and tenants to mortgage crops before they are grown or even planted. The resolutions further pledged the members of the Convention to maintain, to the extent of their ability, the absolute legal equality of the blacks; to protect them "against fraud, intimidation or bullying on the part of the whites"; and to seek the repeal of all laws authorizing liens on crops or advances of articles other than those of prime necessity. On the adoption of the resolutions only the whites voted, but the blacks appear to have been satisfied with the general results of the conference. The spirit of the Convention is fairly exhibited in the following closing resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the constitutional right of the colored people to emigrate where they please, and to whatever State they may select for their residence; but this Convention urges them to proceed on their movements towards emigration as reasonable human beings, providing in advance, by economy and effective labor, the means for transportation and settlement, and sustaining their reputation for honesty and fair dealing by preserving intact, until completion, the contracts for labor and leasing which they have made. If, when they

have done this, they still desire to leave, all obstacles to their departure be removed; all practicable assistance will be afforded to them, and their places will be supplied with other and contented labor."

How far the action of the planters who directed the Convention will be sustained by the great body of employers in the States affected by the exodus is yet to be seen. The Vicksburg Herald, commenting on the results arrived at, says: "The action taken is a long step in the right direction, but it is only a step. A drawing of a house is a necessary prerequisite to its building, but there will be no house if nothing is done beyond making a drawing of it. The drawing must be utilized by the actual construction of the building. We are firmly convinced that the Convention completed a good draught for future action, but that is all. It yet remains for both races to see that the resolutions adopted by the Convention are carried out. On each race rests a responsibility, implied if not direct, in this matter; that of the white race is the greater. That race was appealed to as the stronger, the wiser and the wealthier for protection and assistance. We firmly believe the appeal was not made in vain. We firmly believe the white race of the South, as a whole, will prove a good friend to the colored race, and will aid it to reach a stage of civilization and enlightenment commensurate with its capacities. The boldness, the chivalry, the philanthropy of Southern white people are a guarantee of this fact. If any people on the face of the earth can get along well with the negroes of the South, the white people here will do it. But the negroes must know their rights carry with them duties. They are free. They are the political equals of all American citizens. But even these great boons will not give them prosperity and advancement, if they do not perform the duties allied to citizenship."

THE MUSIC TRADES.

MANUFACTURE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS AT CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

FEW of our readers, perhaps, are aware of the extent to which the manufacture of musical instruments is carried in this country, and what an important branch of industry it is, not only in regard to the unusual numbers required for home use, but for export or shipment abroad. It is not possible, of course, to fix the exact number of instruments manufactured yearly in the United States; but the best authorities estimate the number of pianos at about 17,000, of which some 1,500 are probably exported, and the number of parlor organs at 40,000, of which number full 5,000 are exported.

The demand from abroad for American-made instruments, and the reputation they have acquired among foreign musicians and purchasers, is not the least gratifying of the many indications that are now so apparent of our being fully able to cope with, if not to surpass, our European friends in most branches of the mechanical arts. That this demand is primarily the result of the intrinsic merits of the goods there can be no doubt, as they are sold at prices fully equal to those obtained for the best European-made instruments. It has been but a few years since the first American organs and pianos were sold in Europe, but now most of the leading instruments can be purchased in the principal European cities, and are in great request among the better classes of buyers.

The amount of capital invested in the different branches of the business must necessarily be very large, owing to the extensive quantities of high-priced material that have to be carried, as well as to the character of labor employed, which is of the highest order of skill and intelligence, the prices paid in most branches of the business being higher than in any other branch of manufacture.

We have devoted a page to the illustration of the more prominent and interesting features of the business, which will be entertaining and instructive to most of our readers. We have selected for this purpose the extensive establishment of Geo. Woods & Co., of Cambridgeport (near Boston), Mass., not only on account of the high character of the work produced there, but for the reason of its great variety, this house not only being manufacturers of reed and pipe organs, but also of pianos.

Their establishment consists of four large buildings, arranged in the form of a hollow square (three only of the buildings being visible in our engraving), most pleasantly located on the main street, but two miles from the business centre of Boston, and is replete with ingenious mechanical appliances and labor-saving machinery. In the construction of musical instruments, the greatest care is necessary in the proper seasoning of the material, and our first illustration shows the "Dry Room," in which is used the "condensing process," which is the invention of the senior member of the house, and which is of the greatest importance, in not only insuring rapid drying, but at the same time preventing the material from warping and checking. This invention, which is patented, is being rapidly introduced into other branches of business.

Other illustrations show the "Mill or Machine Room," in which the intelligence of our American machinery is shown to excellent advantage. The "Case Room" or "cabinet-shop," where the elaborate case or cabinet work is produced; the separate Organ and Piano Rooms, where the actions are made and finished; the Piano and Organ-regulating Rooms, where the finished instruments are carefully examined and regulated. The "Machinist Shop," where all the iron and metal work is made, and the "Tuning Room," where are shown the different processes of tuning reeds, pipes and pianos; these processes, the essential principles of which are different in the three instruments, are exceedingly interesting. We will here mention the instrument made a specialty of by Messrs. Woods & Co., of a reed and pipe organ combined, the pipes being by a very ingenious and simple tuning arrangement most readily kept in tune with the reeds. This combination is one that has been long sought after by organ-makers, and the instruments are having a very extensive sale.

The pianos here made are all of the upright pattern (which are now fast supplanting the squares in this country, as they have long since in all others), and are all constructed upon a new method, also the invention of Mr. Woods, which secures a greater degree of strength and solidity, combined with a more musical quality of tone, than has hitherto been attained.

The warerooms of George Woods & Co. are at 608 Washington Street, Boston; 72 Adams Street, Chicago; 54 East Tenth Street, New York; and they are represented in England by the well-known house of Bossey & Co., London.

"MEMORIAL DAY" AT WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Ladies' Memorial Association of Wilmington, N. C., was permanently organized on the 20th of July, 1866. The first decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead buried in Oakdale Cemetery

was on the day following. These graves were so scattered over the cemetery that the association decided to remove all that were not claimed by their friends to a beautiful lot on the crest of a gently sloping hill which faces the main entrance of the cemetery. This lot was inclosed with an iron railing, having a hedge of evergreen along the boundary line. In the centre stands a monument having a base of granite, on two faces of which are medallion likenesses, in bronze, of Lee and Jackson, the only inscription being, "To the Confederate Dead." The base is surmounted with a statue of heroic size, in bronze, of a Confederate soldier on guard—which has been pronounced a very superior work of art.

The 10th day of May, the anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson, was adopted by this association as Memorial Day, and has been so observed since 1867. Every return of the day is observed by a procession to the cemetery, where prayer is offered, appropriate odes and dirges sung, and an oration delivered—all closing with the distribution about the mound, which is beneath the monument, floral tributes to the "unknown dead" and all Confederates who lie without the inclosure. The graves of all within the cemetery are then decorated by loving hands.

We give in this issue a sketch of the scene as it appeared on Memorial Day of this year at the time of delivering the oration—Captain John N. Maffitt being the orator, and delivering an address which gave account of the heroic deeds of those who fell in the "lost cause," and showing that a return to the harmony which existed before the war was desired by the people of the South.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

An Exploring Expedition to New Guinea is being organized at Wellington, New Zealand, on a large scale.

News has been received from Queensland that the remains of the two Prouts, well-known explorers, have at length been discovered, so that the question of their fate is now finally set at rest.

A Number of Prehistoric Bronzes, found in ancient Siberian graves, and collected by Seeborn and Wiggins during their explorations of Arctic Siberia, are thought to be from 4,000 to 5,000 years old.

The Second Session of the Congress of Commercial Geography, inaugurated at Paris last year, will be held at Brussels in September, under the Presidency of M. Bamps, and arrangements for the meeting have already been commenced.

A New African Expedition is being organized at Lisbon, under the direction of Captain Palma d'Andrada. Its object is the exploration of the Zambesi and the foundation of commercial and agricultural colonies in the territories of Fete and Zoumba.

The Danish Government has appointed Lieutenant Jensen to explore all the fjords in Greenland from Holstenborg to the coast facing Disco. The explorations will bear on the moving ice-fields which send so many icebergs into the Polar Ocean.

Only One-tenth of the human body is solid matter. A dead body weighing 120 pounds was dried in an oven until all moisture was expelled, and its weight was reduced to twelve pounds. Egyptian mummies' bodies are thoroughly dried. They usually weigh about seven pounds.

At a Late Meeting of the Paris Academy, M. de Lesseps announced that in a letter of April 15th, Captain Roudaire states that the sounding operations were being pursued with vigor and success, and that so far they justified the expectation of being able to create an interior Algerian Sea.

Lord Dufferin, who had accepted the presidency of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, having been compelled to relinquish that office on his appointment to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, Professor Max Müller was communicated with by the Council, and has signified his acceptance of the post.

Phenic Acid, which is used to some extent as an antiseptic dressing by surgeons, does not appear to be quite safe. Kneuter has traced twenty-six cases of more or less severe poisoning to its employment, and recommends instead of this acid a careful application of thymol, salicylic acid, or dilute solution of zinc chloride.

There are Thirty-seven Mines in the Lake Superior copper regions, producing 20,000 tons of copper in excess of the productions of former years. The Hecla Mining Company employs 2,000 men, producing last year 12,500 tons of refined copper, worth \$4,000,000. This company has divided nearly \$15,000,000 in dividends since it was formed.

The Telegraph in Tunis.—The French telegraphic system crosses Tunis and extends to Tripoli. The Arabs having remarked that the camels travel faster when following the line of the telegraph, respect religiously the wires and posts. It is thought that Arabian music produced by the wires is agreeable to the ears of the camels and excites them to more active exertion.

The Collection of Funds instituted by the Dutch Central Committee for Arctic Exploration for the renewed outfitting of the *Willem Barents*, which vessel is shortly to start on another expedition of some eighteen months' duration, is progressing so favorably that it may be reasonably expected that the 50,000 florins which are required for the expedition will soon be completely subscribed.

Ducrotet's Electric Lamp.—The peculiarity of this lamp consists in the employment of a tube filled with mercury in which are placed several carbon pencils. The difference of density is the only propelling force. As fast as the point of the pencil is consumed it rises of itself in a manner analogous to that effected in the Werdermann lamp. A battery of six to ten Bunsen caps gives a very brilliant light.

A Patent has just been issued to Miss Harriet G. Hosmer by the United States Patent Office for her process of making artificial marble, regarding which so much has been said. The claims set forth that limestone, or other like substance, including alabaster stone, may be given the appearance and uniform hardness throughout of natural marble in its various colors by the application of moist heat or heat in the form of steam, in combination with a bath of alum and water, or with various baths composed of different chemicals and coloring materials.

The April Number of the *Church Missionary Intelligence* states that letters have been received from the missionary reinforcements who are traveling up the Nile to join the Nyanza expedition. They only reached Lado, opposite Gondokoro, on October 10th; after three weeks' stay at the Egyptian station they reached Regial on November 7th. The cause of delay, we are told, has been that the Nile has been unusually high, and the immense quantity of water loosened great masses of reeds and papyrus which formed floating islands and blocked up the river, besides which, owing to a deficiency of fuel between Khartoum and Lado, they remained fast bound during the whole month of September some distance south of Sobat, and the missionaries saw no living beings (besides the men on board) but "pelicans, fishes, and a white headed eagle or two."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON is lying in a very critical condition at the house of his son-in-law, in New York City.

MESSRS. LONGFELLOW, EMERSON and HOLMES are to write poems for the Moore Centenary celebration at Boston this month.

LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, late British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, leaves England this month to take up the Governor-Generalship of New South Wales.

THE Nihilists in Russia have warned eight governors of provinces, twelve colonels of gendarmes, and four generals, that they are to be the next victims of the Executive Committee.

AT the festivities of the recent Austrian silver wedding Prince Potocki, son of the Governor of Galicia, appeared in a Magyar dress, three of his diamond buttons being alone worth \$200,000.

SEÑOR ZORILLA, the Spanish Premier under King Amadeus, has been permitted to return to France, from which country he was expelled in 1877 by M. de Fourtou, and in 1878 by M. Dufaure.

BARON ERNST VON MAYR, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria-Hungary, was, on May 13th, presented to the President. The usual ceremonies were observed on the occasion.

THE Empress Augusta of Germany arrived at Windsor Castle May 14th, on a visit to the Queen. Lord and Lady Dufferin reached London the same night from St. Petersburg, and expect to remain for a month.

ON May 15th the Pope nominated the Rev. John Verten to be Bishop of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie, and the Very Rev. Lawrence S. McMahon, Vicar-General of Providence, to be Bishop of Hartford.

SANTA MONICA is this year to be the fashionable seaside resort of California. Senator Jones owns it. He bought 36,000 acres there in 1874 for \$250,000, and has ever since been preparing it for Summer visitors.

THE Emperor of Austria has consented to arbitrate between Great Britain and Nicaragua respecting the differences arising out of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between those countries in 1850.

IT is now likely that Chief Moses will have a home of his own shortly. General Howard is about to establish a new military post between the white settlements and the district on the Upper Columbia River where the new Indian reservation is to be located.

THE Emperor of Germany is getting much better in health at Wiesbaden. His celebration of his golden wedding will be very quiet. Of all the European potentates, only the Czar, the Emperor's nephew, and Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, his brother-in-law, will be present.

THE Crown Prince of Austria takes with him on his Spanish tour the naturalist, Dr. Brehm, which seems to indicate that it is not intended to be a mere pleasure trip. The Crown Prince is already author of a spirited volume describing his sports along the Danube, in Hungary and Slavonia.

THE Princess Louise is occupying herself at present in designing and inlaying a mantel-piece of different sorts of wood. She goes out very little now; the Governor-General appears at church and elsewhere accompanied only by members of his suite, or by the Misses Montalba, who are visiting their friend the Princess.

JACOB STAMPELI, a well-known Swiss politician, and in 1861 President of the Swiss Confederation, and subsequently a member of the Geneva Court of Arbitration on the Alabama claims, is dead, in his sixtieth year. He was one of the chiefs of the Radical Party, and at one time editor of the *Berne Gazette*. He retired from public life in 1865.

As an incident of the celebration of the silver wedding of the Emperor of Austria, 377 prisoners whose offenses were committed through indigence or poverty were pardoned, and ten university donations were made by the Emperor, amounting to 300,000 florins, and providing yearly forty purses of 300 florins each for poor students, and twenty free places in schools for officers' daughters.

AMONG the journalists who are members of the British House of Commons are Mr. Courtney, a leader-writer for the *Times*; Mr. O'Donnell, a leader-writer for the *Morning Post*; Dr. Cameron, editor and proprietor of the *Glasgow Mail*; Mr. Gray, editor and owner of the *Freeman's Journal*; and Mr. Justin McCarthy, who writes articles on a wide range of topics, and at hand some prices.

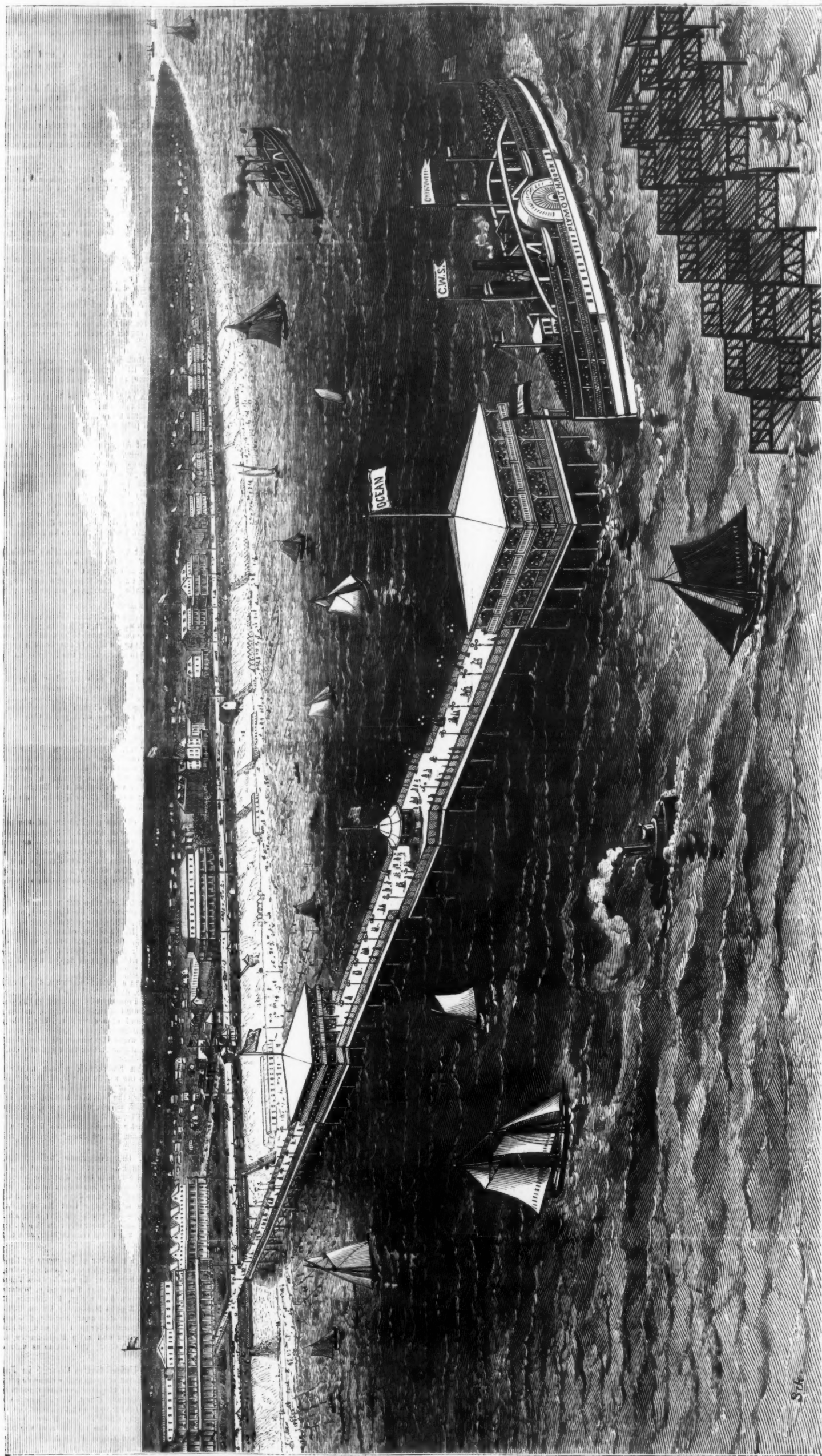
QUEEN VICTORIA'S granddaughter, the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia, was married in February, 1878, to Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen, and on May 12th she was delivered of a daughter. The little princess is the first great-grandchild of Queen Victoria, and its coming into the world also makes the venerable Emperor William a great-grandfather for the first time.

THE Mrs. John Sherwood, whose name as a writer is known to the public as "M. E. W. S.," is not the translator of any of the novels of Henry Greville, nor has she translated the novels of Daudet, Zola, or any of the modern French novels, with the single exception of one by Madame Charles Raynaud, lately published by the Appletons, called "The Goldsmith's Wife," which, under its French title, "Misé Brun," appeared several years ago.

MR. WINANS, the American millionaire, is building in the Clyde a monster cigar-ship at a cost of close on £200,000. She is to be of 4,000 or 5,000 tons burden, and it is believed by her owner that she will be able to cross the Atlantic in five days. This will be the third vessel of the same type that Mr. Winans has built. The other two are much smaller and are well known to all who frequent the Solent in the Summer. It is understood that the three vessels, from first to last, will have cost over £400,000.

AMONG the large number of bequests by the late Gordon Colby, most of which are to local charities, are the following public bequests: To the Newton Theological Institution, \$60,000; Colby University, Waterville, Me., \$120,000; Brown University, Providence, R. I., \$50,000; American Baptist Missionary Union, \$39,000; American Baptist Home Missionary Society, \$50,000; to a society to be incorporated for the relief of aged and indigent Baptist Ministers and male Missionaries, under certain conditions, \$25,000. The estate is valued at \$1,500,000.

MR. STEVENS, United States Chargé in Japan, informs the Department of State that extensive preparations are being made by the Japanese Government to receive and entertain General Grant. The Japanese Consul at Hong Kong will tender to the ex-President the hospitable invitation of the Government. Should he accept, the fine building used as the residence of the Duke of Edinburgh and of the Grand Duke Alexis will be set apart for the use of General Grant and his party. A commission of Daimios, including Mr. Yoshida, has been appointed to attend to the details of the visit.



NEW JERSEY.—THE GREAT IRON AND TUBULAR PIER AT LONG BRANCH, NOW IN COURSE OF COMPLETION, FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF SUMMER STEAMBOAT TRAVEL.

OPENING OF THE EXCURSION SEASON.

THE NEW PIER AND BREAKWATER

AT LONG BRANCH.

THIS wrought-iron tubular pier and breakwater, in front of Leland's popular Ocean Hotel, now completed as far as the 500-feet span, was designed and originated by Mr. John Johnson, of Brooklyn, who has given great attention to the subject of piers and the study of iron. Soundings

and profiles of the Atlantic coast demonstrated the superiority of the present location of the structure at Long Branch. The great difficulties in the way of building such a bridge, and the numerous obstacles encountered in the course of construction, have all been surmounted, and a fine promenade-deck, with a most enlarged view of the whole coast, now extends beyond the surf breaking on the shore. Mr. Johnson's theory that tubular piers were best adapted for the foundations, and that their frictional surface opposed to the force of the sea was a mini-

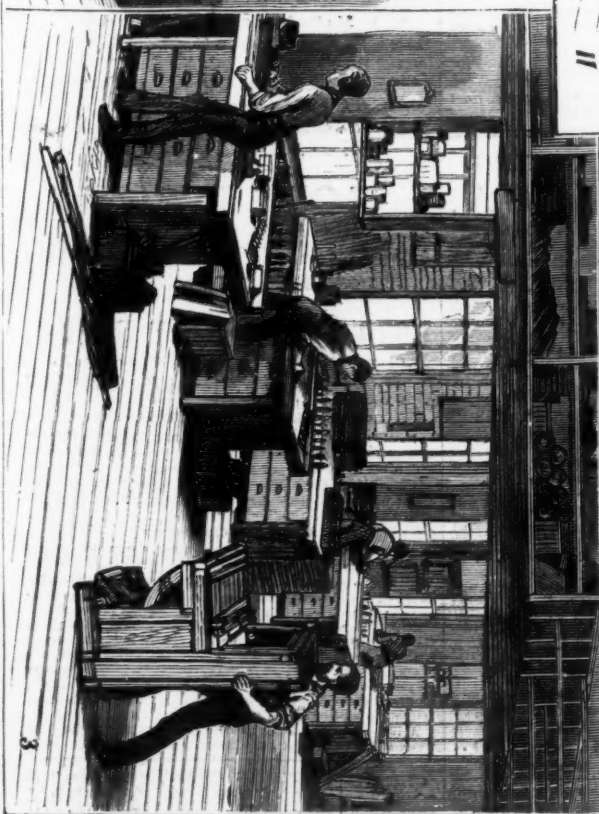
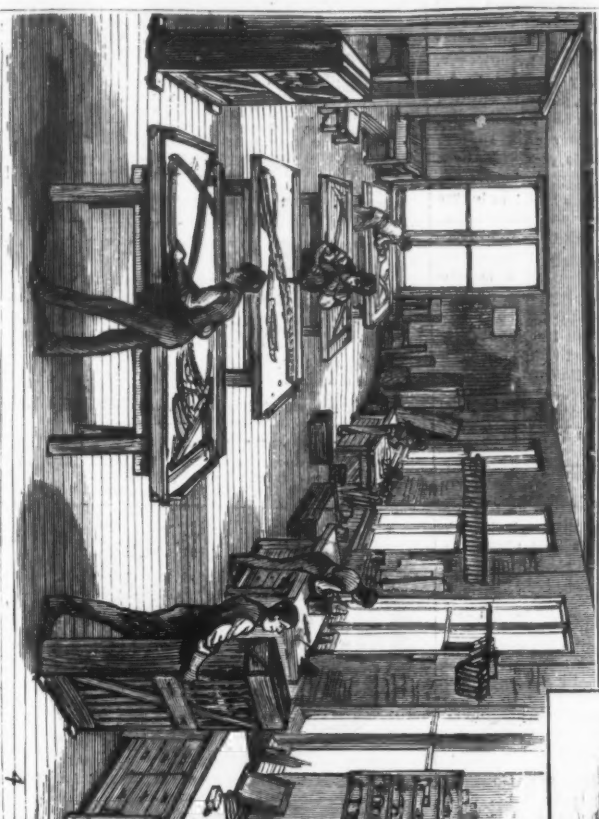
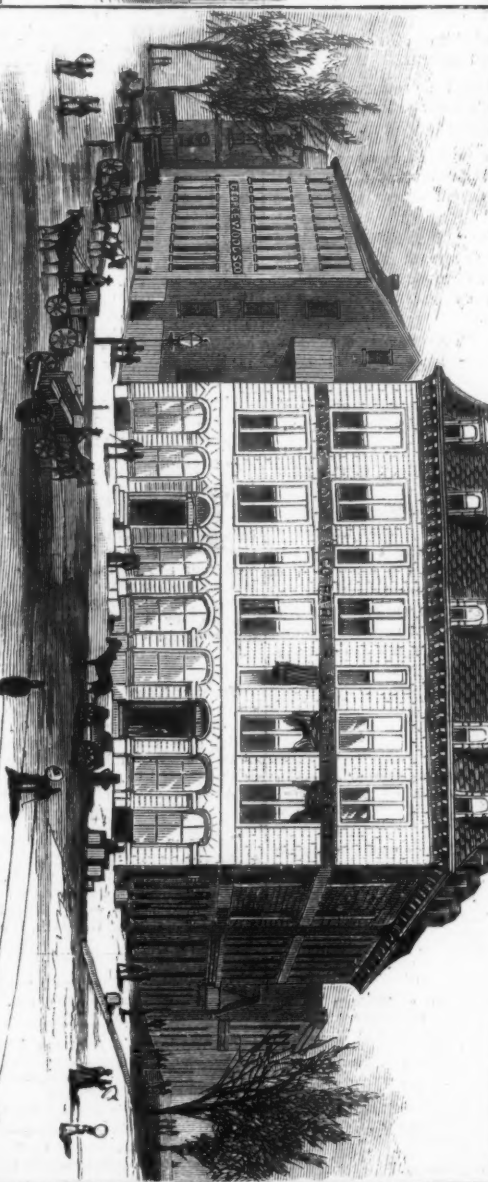
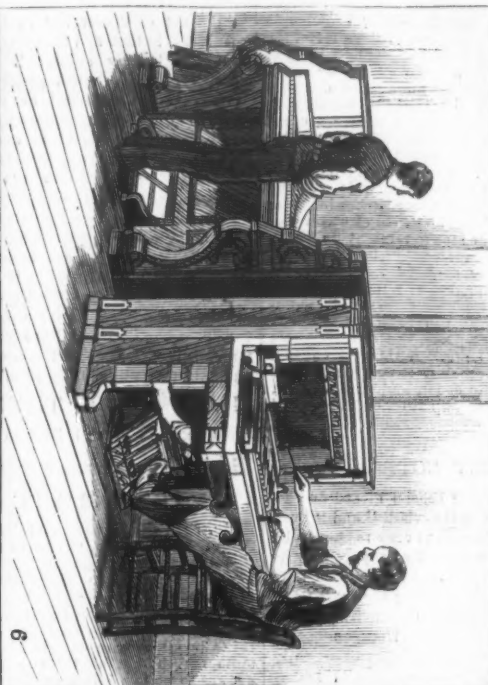
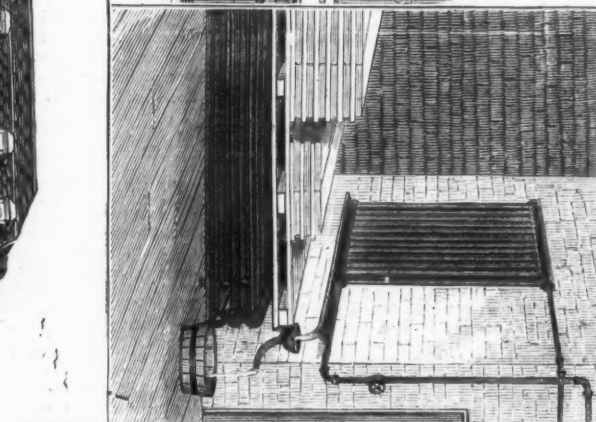
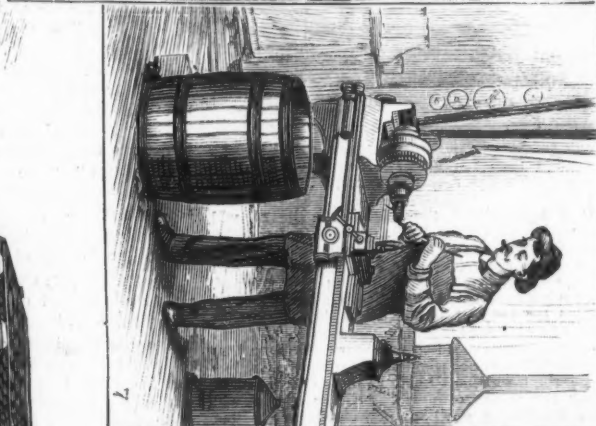
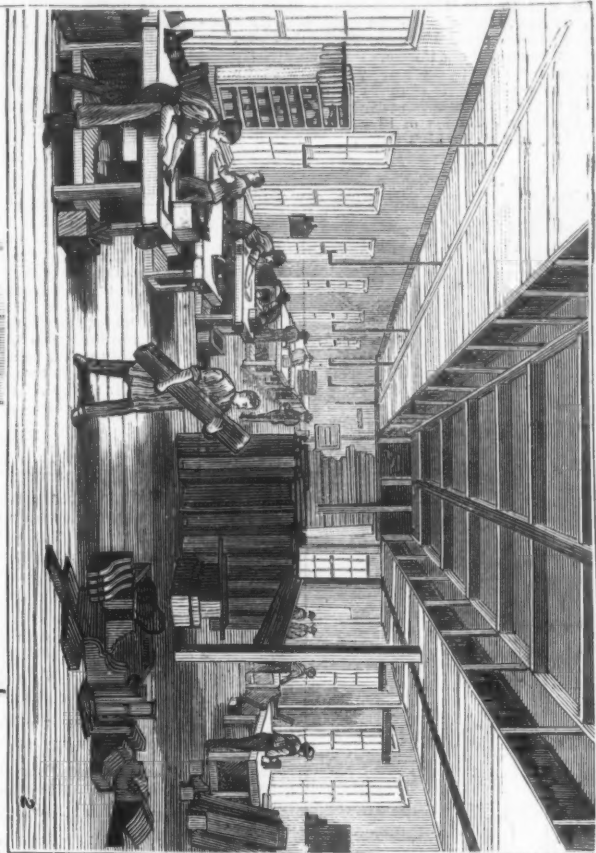
mum, has been successfully proved in the present pier. No one now entertains any doubts about the stability of the structure, as it has withstood numerous heavy seas and severe storms without even the slightest vibration of the deck or flooring. In October, 1878, the company was formed for building the pier, of which Mr. Johnson is a large stockholder, as well as contractor; the work to be finished by June 1st, 1879. As fast as material was delivered, Mr. Henry Case has been engaged in putting the work together, sinking piles, framing deck, etc.

Many people have visited this pier since its commencement, and few have failed being impressed with the boldness of design, and beauty of the parts. The National Tube Company have furnished the materials, which has been found most satisfactory and of excellent quality.

The practical working of this pier will soon be tested by the running of boats, and the expectations formed of the pecuniary success of the enterprise are very great. Its prospects of advantage are large to all parties concerned. In the adjacent

district, for some miles, are over 300 farms of 50 acres each, now distant by land roads from 40 to 50 miles from New York markets, but which will be brought within 25 by sea and the pier. The water at the end of the pier will be from 20 to 25 feet deep. There are from 15 to 18 feet of water 250 feet from the shore.

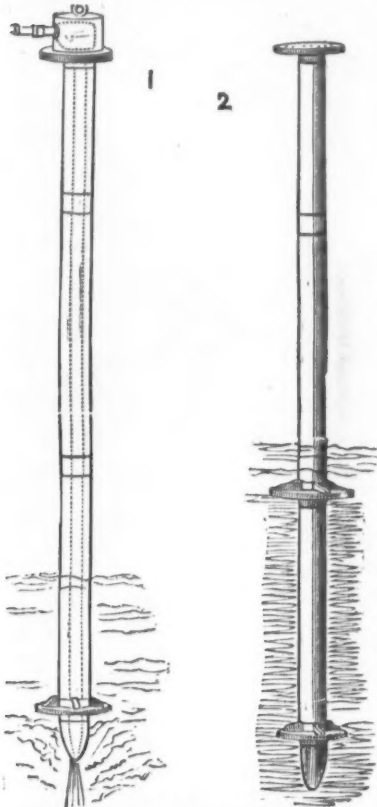
The piles are driven by hydraulic power. The iron girders of the pier, composed of three wrought-iron tubes, securely clamped together at intervals, rest upon the masonry of the sea-wall, from which the construction extends 680 feet into the ocean, surmounting the breaking billows, and terminating 400 feet beyond. Owing to the sea-bottom being sand, resting on a bed of clay, the work of driving the wrought-iron tubular piling is not a difficult one. A hose runs through the tubular pile, its nozzle protruding from the pier. This hose is fastened to a hollow iron tube which leads out beyond the breakers. The water is sent through the hose by a steam force pump. It gushes into the sand through the pier, thus forming a little well, into



1. Dry Room. 2. Case Room. 3. Organ-action Room. 4. Piano-action Room. 5. Piano-regulating Room. 6. Organ-regulating Room. 7. Machinist Shop. 8. Reed-tuning. 9. Pipe-tuning. 10. Piano-tuning. 11. Geo. Woods & Co.'s Organ and Piano Factory. 12. Mill or Machine Room.

MASSACHUSETTS.—LEADING AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.—THE MANUFACTURE OF CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.—VIEW OF THE FACTORY OF GEORGE WOODS & CO., AT CAMBRIDGEPORT.—SEE PAGE 207.

which the iron pile gradually sinks. After each tube is driven to the required depth, a bell-shaped collar from four to five feet in diameter descends along the column, resting upon the sand, with its excavated surface presented downwards, thus preventing the tendency of eddies created by water flowing around the piles to wash away the sand that holds them in position. It requires in all 138 of these tubular piles to sustain the deck of the pier, which will be at an elevation of 18 feet above low water and 14½ feet above high water.



1. THE PROCESS OF FORCING THE AIR THROUGH THE PILLAR INTO THE SAND. 2. THE PILLAR AS IT APPEARS WHEN FIXED IN POSITION.

At the pier-head the Lighthouse Board will construct a revolving light, surmounting a light, elegant structure, two stories high, with an observatory deck above, and 70 feet long by 50 feet broad, resting upon thirty of these tubular columns. After this structure a long railroad avenue will intervene for 140 feet, the pier-deck in some places being 50 feet broad and in others 23 feet. Then comes the music pavilion, two stories high, and 60 by 50 feet, the upper room of which will be used as a café, the lower floor being capable of accommodating 100 pieces of music. Further inshore will stand the fishing pavilion. This will be 140 feet long, with balconies overlooking the sea. From the fishing pavilion to the sea-wall will be 260 feet, beyond which will jut a dining-room pavilion, on either side of the entrance-gate of the pier, 700 feet long and 35 feet wide. Beneath this, occupying a space of 24,500 square feet, will be the 1,000 bathing-rooms.

The piles are arranged in three rows, and are braced both transversely and diagonally inward, so that any shock received by one of them is distributed along the central row from the pier-head to the shore, each column sustaining its share of the shock. The tubular columns are connected throughout with huge T bars of wrought-iron girders, and will vary in length from 20 to 48 feet, being 20 feet apart longitudinally and 12 transversely. The breakwater will stand parallel with the sea-wall, 885 feet from the shore, and will be 225 feet long and 28 feet broad. There will be a space of 200 feet between it and the pierhead, and will be made of thirty-nine iron piles, set in three zigzag rows of thirteen each, presenting six cutting surfaces to the billows. This will be interlaced with swinging cables, so as to form a sieve, through which the first breakers are expected to pass, losing thereby their force and power to damage boats anchored at the pier. The erection of the lighthouse, observatory, music and dancing pavilions are embraced in another contract, the \$65,000 being the estimate for the pier without any embellishments.

It is confidently believed by the contractor that the pier will be in complete working order on the first day of June, and that the breakwater will be finished a month later. The managers of the hotels report that more rooms have already been let for the season than were let up to June 15th last year. This is especially true of the Ocean Hotel, managed by the well-known and popular Lelands. Hack-drivers' prices will be lower than last season, as at the recent election the "prohibitory" ticket, which intended the placing of high taxes on coaches, hacks, wagons, and liveried drivers from New York, was defeated.

A line of steamboats will be run on hourly trips between New York and the pier, at a low rate of fare. Besides the usual Long Branch steamers, there will be many new ones, which fact alone demonstrates the value and popularity of the enterprise. The elegant *Plymouth Rock*, fresh from Government inspection, thoroughly renovated and liberally supplied with improvements and new conveniences, will be on the passage within a few days, being the first of the mammoth floating palaces, and resume its popular excursions.

The President of the company which has constructed this great work is Hon. John Fitch, and the Treasurer Mr. William Ottman. In a recent address at a meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Fitch warmly complimented the energy of the Lelands, to whom much of the prosperity of Long Branch is due. "This pier was projected by the Lelands, and New York men and New York money were backing them. The effect was instantaneous. Real estate at the Branch was already rising, and it would soon be much higher. The company would strain every nerve to attract public patronage. They would establish a regular ferry between New York and Long Branch. They would run boats every half-hour during the day, and keep them running all night at hourly intervals. For sixty cents, or seventy, at the utmost, a person could buy a ticket at any station on the elevated railroad that would take him to the Branch and back. It now costs \$2. There could be no more cool and delightful Summer excursion. It would include a sail of over fifty

miles for about a cent a mile. Vessels would be built that would insure speed and safety, and unsafe boats would not be allowed to land passengers. But this was not all. Freight from New York would be brought through in two hours and at a quarter the rates now charged. All freight would be landed at night, and during the day the pier should be given up to the people free from the annoyance of freight or baggage. Ice would be brought to the pier direct from Maine, and the Southern steamers could land when coming up or going down the coast. The building of the breakwater would make a virtual harbor of Long Branch. Vessels could lie inside with perfect safety, and yachts could ride out any storm. It would be about the only harbor between New York and Cape May. The depth of water was so great that a European steamer might lie inside the breakwater. The Branch might become a regular resort for yachting squadrons. Fishermen could lie at the mole in peace, and the pier might open an outlet for the crop of the farmers. Regular lines of steamers might run from the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. The arrangements for landing would be so complete that no captain could have cause for complaint. It was the pioneer ocean pier on the Atlantic coast, and, if successful, similar harbors would spring up at different points."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

AT Wallack's, the regular season closed on Saturday night with "The Snowball" and "Delicate Ground." The public has every reason to be pleased with the menu so carefully prepared for its palate *ab ovo usque ad mala*. At Wallack's they seem to possess the knack of doing the right thing and of doing it well. Miss Ada Cavendish opened on Monday night with *Rosalind*. Her conception of this charming but difficult rôle is most excellently "true" faith. We anticipate a series of histrionic triumphs for this gifted artiste.

"Pinafore," by the Philadelphia Children's Company, is the great material success.

"Lost Children" concluded the regular season at Union Square, and "Rice's Surprise Party" are now performing in "The Babes in the Wood."

Mr. Dion Boucicault is as fresh as when he first appeared in the rôle of *Myles-na-Coppaleen*. "Ar-rah-na-Pogue," at the Grand Opera House, is a veritable treat.

Haverly's Theatre gives "Pinafore" by the New York Children's Company every afternoon, and by the Great English Opera Company every evening. This is "Pinafore" with a vengeance. Both performances are admirable.

"Fatinitza" at the Fifth Avenue is a success. The libretto sparkles, the music sparkles, the ensemble sparkles.

The Standard still flaunts the saucy flag of "H. M. S. Pinafore," with the introductory "Box and Cox."

The Philadelphia Church Choir have returned to the Broadway, and to the main deck of the good ship "Pinafore."

The welcome tidings come to us from the Golden State that Madame Marie Rose Mapleson has taken San Francisco by storm. The sweet song-bird is not only a supreme success, but a *furor*. The crush to hear her savors of the celebrated Lind nights. If her glorious voice and superb dramatic powers have gained the enthusiastic approbation of the critics, her beauty and winsome grace have struck deeper chords, and already is Marie Rose a household word on the Pacific Slope.

FUN.

A WIDOW'S little child received a reward of merit at school, and ran eagerly to her mother, saying: "I held it up to the sky all the way home, that papa might see what a good girl I had been."

LIKE A BIRD.—*Charlie*: "Where did the parrot come from, mamma?" *Mamma*: "From Africa, my dear." *Charlie*: "Then, when it knows how to talk, will it tell us all about the Zulus?"

"DOIN' IT 'ANDSOME."—*Flower Vender*: "Buy a bunch of violets for a penny!" *Crusty Old Gent*: "No, no; get away; I want no violets." *Flower Vender*: "Then 'praps yer'd 'low me to present yer w' one for yer 'andsome civility?"

A GENTLEMAN traveling on a Hudson River steamer one day at dinner was making away with a large pudding close by, when he was told by a servant that it was dessert. "It matters not to me," said he: "I would eat it if it were a wilderness."

A CORRESPONDENT at Portland, Oregon, furnishes this of the "Heathen Chinese." "John" had bought a watch at our jeweler's, but as it ran too slow, he took it back saying: "Watchee no good." "What is the matter with it?" asked the jeweler. "Oh," said John, "watchee too much by—m-by."

PHYSICIAN (who has just examined an Irishman's lungs).—"There seems to be some trouble here—pneumonia, or something of that sort; have you ever expectorated blood?" *Irishman*: "Och, yes, sir!" *Physician*: "How long ago?" *Irishman*: "About eight years." *Physician*: "Did you feel sick?" *Irishman*: "Och, I did that!" *Physician*: "What was the matter?" *Irishman*: "I had a tooth pulled."

SCARCELY any better retort is on record than one made to Professor Bonamy Price of Oxford University on his late visit to this country. He was not remarkable for his geniality, and at a dinner-party, at which popular ideas of heaven happened to be under discussion, he turned to Dr. H. W. Bellows and said: "We would like to have your opinion of heaven, Dr. Bellows, as that of one who stands outside the pale of civilized religions." Dr. Bellows replied: "My idea of heaven is that of a great dinner-party where we can have everything we want without money and without Price." All but one joined in the laugh.

"PRACTICAL SCIENCE."

UNDER the above heading, the *St. Croix Courier*, of St. Stephen, N. B., in referring to the analysis of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Sage's Catarrh Remedy, recently made by Prof. Chandler, of New York, and others, says: "Nothing was discovered which we think objectionable, and the published analysis should increase, rather than retard, their sale. To us, it seems a little unjust to call a man a quack, simply because he seeks to reap as much pecuniary reward as other classes of inventors." The English Press is conservative, yet, after a careful examination of all the evidence, it not only endorses but recommends the Family Medicine manufactured by Dr. Pierce. No remedies ever offered the afflicted give such perfect satisfaction as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THURBER'S RELIABLE CANNED GOODS.

GREAT progress has been made within a few years in the art of Preserving Fruits, Vegetables, Fish and Meats in tins, and in consequence the consumption has largely increased. As yet, however, canned goods are not generally thought to be "fresh," and some brands are not, perhaps, entitled to be so considered. Those packed by us, however, are Hermetically Sealed at the sources of supply, when they are in the best possible condition, by a process which preserves the much-to-be-desired fresh, natural flavors; and they are really in better condition, fresher, more palatable and wholesome, than many so-called "fresh" articles which are exposed for sale during considerable periods of time in city markets. All goods bearing our name are guaranteed to be of superior quality, and dealers are authorized to refund the purchase price in any case where consumers have cause for dissatisfaction. It is, therefore, to the interest of both dealers and consumers to use THURBER'S BRANDS.

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Food Products,
New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

MR. STOCKTON STOKES, of No. 43 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, is one of our best photographers. In no gallery is there to be found the likenesses of more distinguished persons than are found in his—many taken from life. His parlors are well worth a visit of inspection, and any one will be repaid by so doing. Photographs, portraits in oil, crayon drawings, and photographs in India ink, in fact, all the late improvements in his art are to be found in his gallery. Friends out or in the city who desire copies of photographs or copies of daguerreotypes can have them done in his gallery in the best manner.—*Com.*

THE OLD RELIABLE—NINTH DRAWING, COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., AT LOUISVILLE, KY., MAY 31ST.—One merit of these drawings is their regularity. Every sixty days WITHOUT FAIL. All prizes for the eighth drawing were duly paid. Outside of the capital and larger prizes already published we have obtained the consent to publish the names and addresses of the following parties, who, with hosts of others, have drawn smaller prizes, viz.: Carl Valerians, 434 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.; James G. Menninger, Manor Hill, Pa.; Wm. J. Davies, 341 West 4th Street, Cincinnati, O.; James Christi, care Burnham & Co., Dendwood, D. T.; Wm. Kaile, Staunton, Clay County, Ind.; H. Mayer, Vicksburg, Miss.; G. H. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.; James H. Kinsey, Troy, New York. Next drawing May 31st.

HOP BITTERS gives good digestion, active liver, good circulation and buoyant spirits.

THE highest chemical authority has publicly and frequently testified to the purity and healthfulness of the "America" Extra Dry Champagne of A. Werner & Co., of 308 Broadway, New York. The pure juice of the California grape only is employed in this champagne, and repeated analyses have failed to detect any harmful or improper ingredient. It is a wine often recommended and always beneficial to invalids, while for the thirsty multitude who are looking for a safe and satisfying Summer drink, nothing can be found superior to a glass of Werner's "Extra Dry."

THOUGH New York has pushed its extremities far up in the island of Manhattan, still its heart beats in the old centre, where is the St. Nicholas hotel, enshrined in the hearts of myriads as the source of an elegant and boundless hospitality. No efforts are neglected to make this hotel a synonym for all that is attractive in a house of public entertainment.

DROWSINESS, biliousness, pains and aches, and ague, Hop Bitters always cures.

H. W. JOHNS'S Asbestos Liquid Paints are in use by the United States Navy and Treasury Departments (lighthouse and life-saving stations) and on the United States Capitol at Washington.

Use H. W. Johns's Asbestos Roofing.

Blair's Pills.—Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. All Druggists have them.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Sold only in soldered tins, labeled,
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists,
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\$10 to \$1,000 (Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything.)
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At Reasonable Rates—Money on Life and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HARRICH & CO., 165 & 167 Broadway.

UNIVERSAL QUARTETTE AND GLEE BOOK,
(for Male Voices, by E. H. BAILEY
and C. A. WHITE. Just Published. The authors' names
guarantee its excellence. \$7.50 per dozen. Sample,
postpaid, 75 cents.)

WHITE, SMITH & CO.,
516 Washington St., Boston.

CIGARETTES, 54c. per 100. Fine, all Tobacco,
\$1.25, postage paid. A. WILSON, Station L, New York.

A BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Vital force in the brain is mind force, in the nerves, nerve force, but both brain and nerves need their appropriate nourishment or there is nothing to sustain vital force. Vitalized Phosphates feed the brain and nerves, as they are composed of the vital or nerve sustaining principles of the ox brain and wheat germ similar to that which sustains the human brain and nerves. Physicians have prescribed 160,000 packages, restoring lost energy in all weakness of mind or body, relieving debility and nervousness and preventing consumption.
F. CROSBY, 606 Sixth Ave., N. Y.
For sale by Druggists.

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Liquid Paints, Roofing, Boiler Coverings,
Steam Packing, Sheathings, Fire Proof Coatings,
Cements, &c. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.
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SUMMER HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS
Prepared and inserted in all first-class newspapers, at
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United States.

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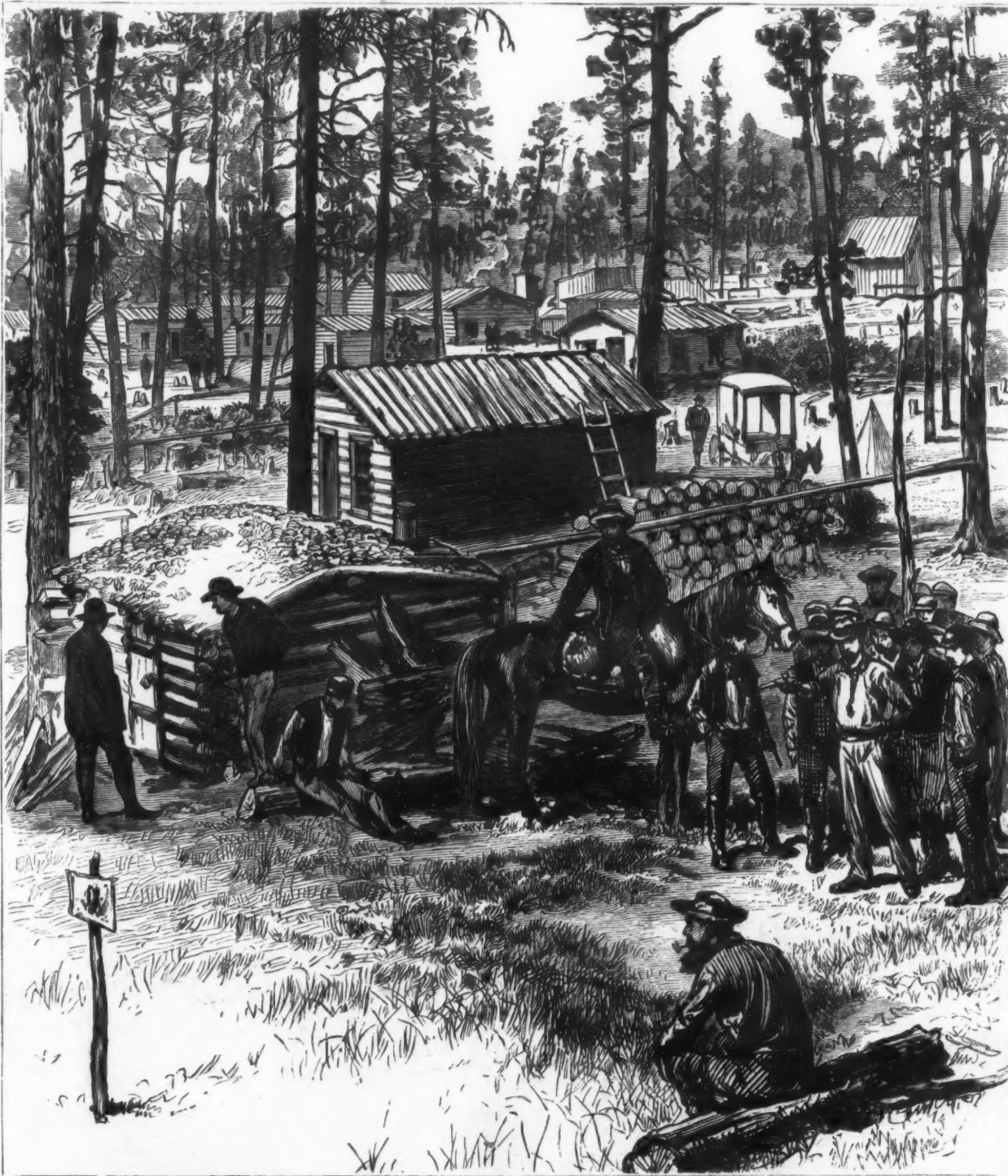
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THE NEW ROCKY MOUNTAIN MINES.

THERE is but scant courtesy in Leadville. It would suit Mercutio, who liked "a word and a blow." There is no time for conventionalities. Grim earnestness dallies not, and no bows are made save to King Gold. Squatters fare roughly. If they squat where a prospector has "set up" a claim, the sooner "they git" the better, but they go. Eviction is carried on after the fashion of the Crowbar Brigade in Ireland, save that in this case the clinging tenant has to deal with several landlords. He is told to go, and in ten minutes from this freebooter's notice his house is absolutely down about his ears. Fastening ropes or chains to the principal supports, horses or mules or oxen are attached to the other end, and then comes the cracking of whips, a series of wild whoops, and crackle, crackle, crash! and down comes that which was once the squatter's home. Tenant-right has been wittily defined as a "lease for ever and no rent," but tenant-right in squatter form is not recognized in Leadville. Miles of territory east and south of Leadville are covered with the cabins of the adventurous miners, and if every Englishman's house is his castle, woe to the rash intruder who would venture to touch a stone of a genuine digger's fortress. The town is spreading itself on all sides, and buildings spring up as if by magic. Lots run all the way from \$50 to \$10,000 each, and real estate, to use a Western phrase, is "booming."

Take out the ringing of the church bells, and the small per centage that attend church, and there is no Sabbath in Leadville. The saw-mills turn out just as much lumber, the blacksmiths' fires are just as hot, as much and more money is won and lost at gaming, as many goods are sold by markets on the Lord's day as on any week day. In passing through the town on the seventh day, if the street leading to the churches be not taken, no imagination could conjure up the Sabbath.



THE NEW ROCKY MOUNTAIN MINES.—THE SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS OF MINERS AT TENDER-FOOT TOWN, LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

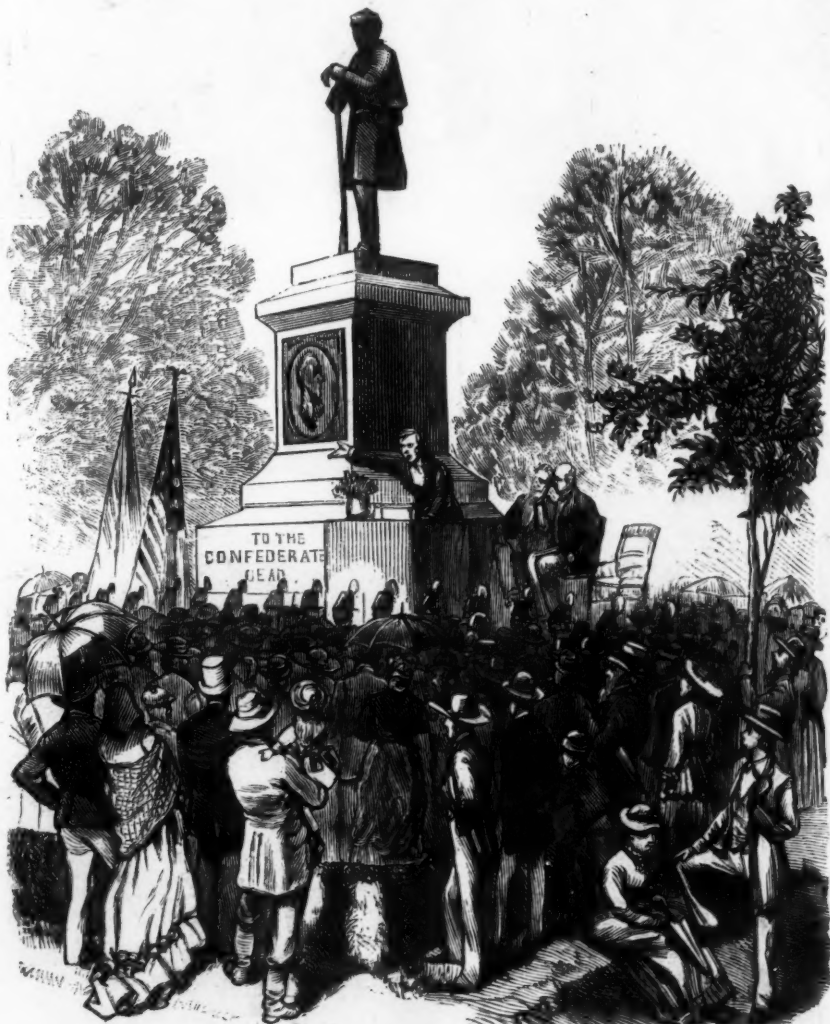
There is the same whirr and buzz as on other days, and Sunday is the day selected by many of the miners for coming in from their claims to do their week's marketing. Occasionally one stumbles on a gang of miners who recognize the day by loafing, by card-playing and shooting at targets with the pistol. Such a sight is eminently picturesque. The great, brawny, hairy men, their open necks, their red sashes, their uncompromising boots and semi-Spanish hats, lounging, leaning, lying in every conceivable attitude, like a parcel of brigands in wait for a richly-laden mail-coach. Some crack shots are to be found amongst these men, and many handfuls of the "dimmy" change hands over the scores on the target.

SALT LAKE CITY.

THE GREAT MORMON DEMONSTRATION.

SALT LAKE CITY was recently the scene of a demonstration which illustrates at once the unity and the fidelity of the Mormons in supporting their peculiar doctrines. The occasion had its origin in the following facts: In the trial of one Miles, in the United States Court, for polygamy, Daniel H. Wells, First Counselor to the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, and a witness for the prosecution, refused to answer certain questions relative to polygamous marriages in the Endowment House, said to have been performed by him, and to the garments worn. For this refusal, he was held to be guilty of contempt, and on the 3rd instant was sentenced by Judge Emerson to pay a fine of \$100, with two days' imprisonment. This action of the Court produced a profound excitement among the Mormon population, and it was resolved to honor the contumacious witness on his release with an ovation which would amount to an overwhelming rebuke to the Federal authorities. Accordingly, on the morning of the 6th, Wells was escorted by a procession from the jail to his residence.

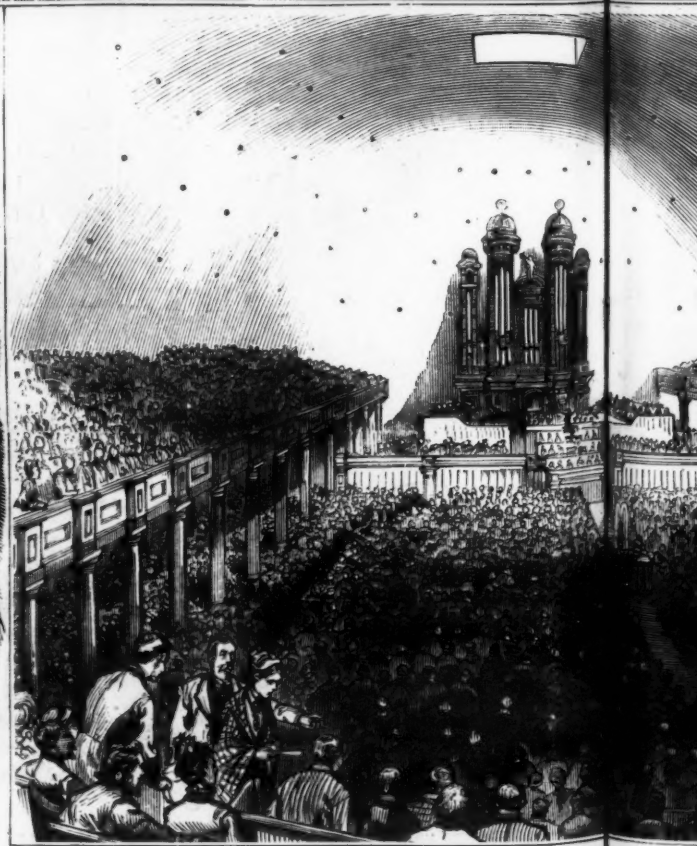
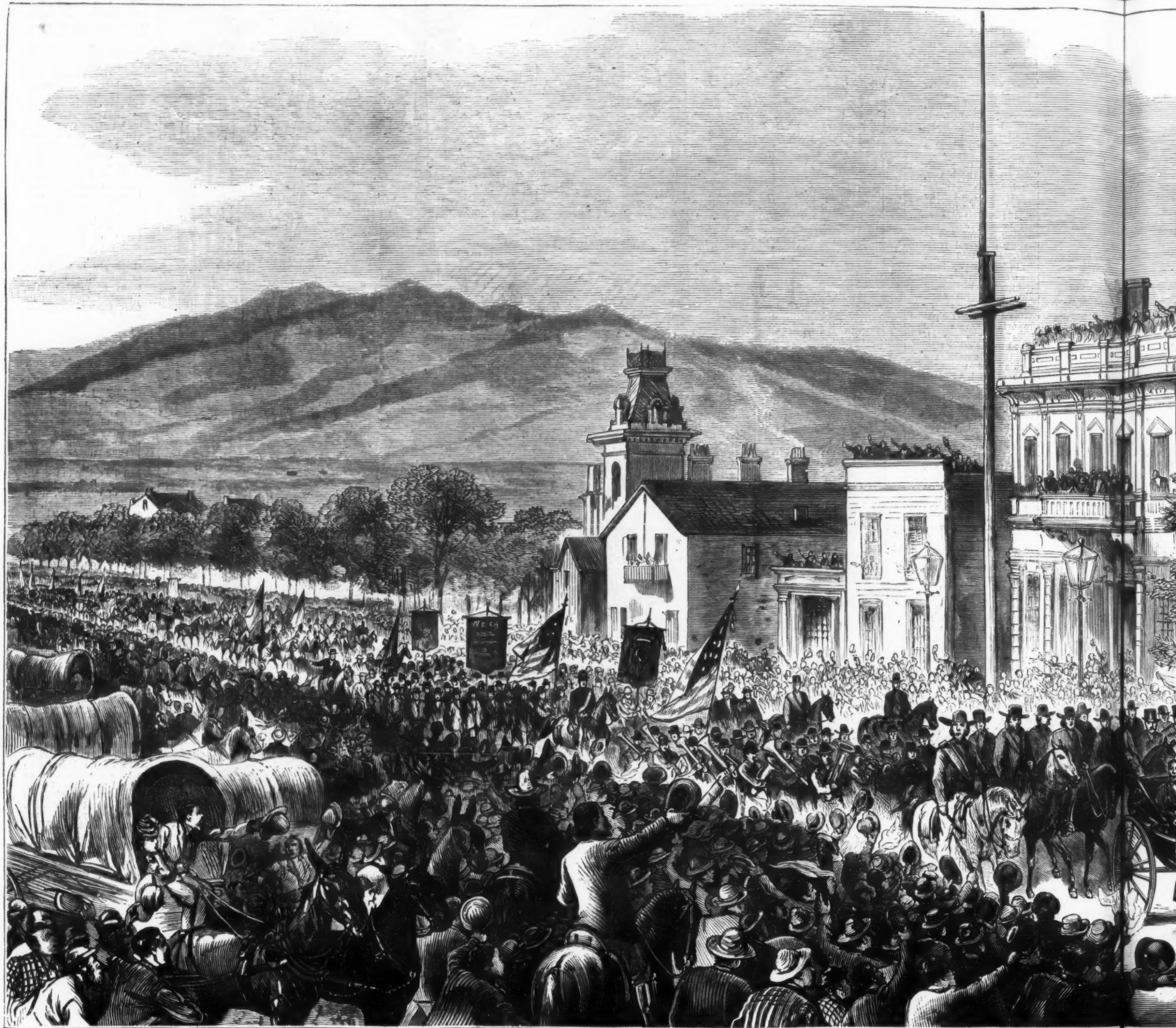
The procession formed south of the city, and



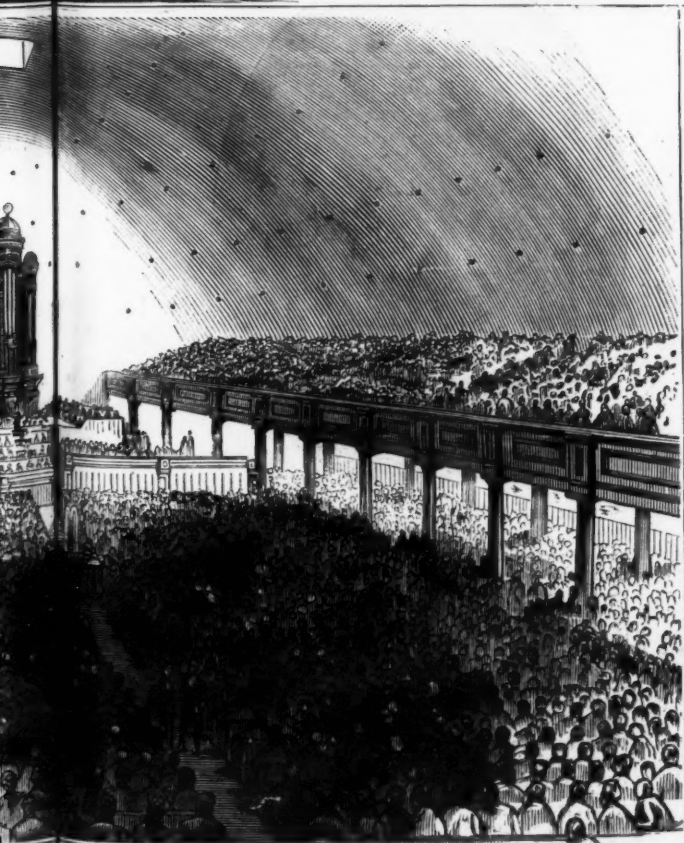
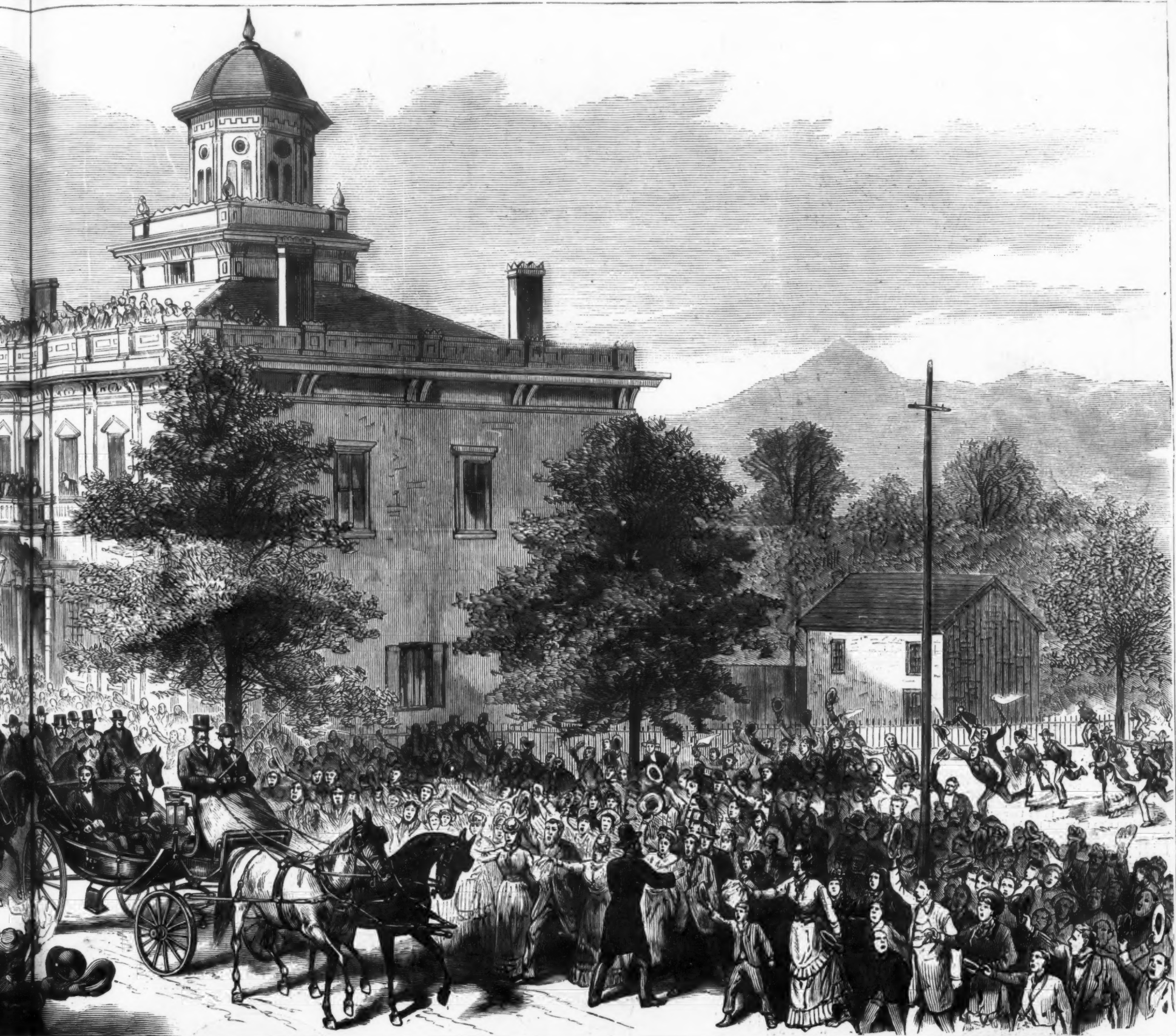
NORTH CAROLINA.—OBSERVANCE OF "MEMORIAL DAY" BY THE LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF WILMINGTON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY YATES & ORR.—SEE PAGE 207.



KENTUCKY.—MONUMENT IN HONOR OF DR. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, "THE FATHER OF OVARIOTOMY," AT DANVILLE, DEDICATED MAY 14TH.—FROM A PHOTO. BY EDWARD H. FOX.—SEE PAGE 203.



1. THE PROCESSION PASSING THE UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, ON THE WAY TO THE TABERNACLE. 2. THE MUSTER OF 3,500 MORMON SUNDAY-SCHOOL
 UTAH.—GREAT MORMON DEMONSTRATION IN SALT LAKE CITY, IN HONOR OF DANIEL H. WELLS, FIRST COUNSELOR TO THE PRESIDENT.
 FROM SKETCHES BY S. W. STRONG



SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

3. DANIEL H. WELLS THANKING THE MULTITUDE IN THE TABERNACLE.

4. DETACHMENT OF 400 MORMON WOMEN.

SELOH TO THE TWELVE APOSTLES, FOR HIS REFUSAL TO REVEAL THE SECRETS OF THE ENDOWMENT HOUSE, MAY 6TH.
BY S. W. STRONG.—SEE PAGE 213.



MASSACHUSETTS.—OPENING OF THE BICYCLE SEASON—RACES OF THE SUFFOLK BICYCLE CLUB AT CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR, BOSTON, MAY 10TH.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. W. REED.—SEE PAGE 203.

contained not less than ten thousand people in carriages and on foot, among them four hundred elderly matrons who marched through the dust, carrying American flags and banners bearing such mottoes as "Women in favor of polygamy," "We care less for the cut of our aprons than the loss of our rights." Some three thousand Sunday-school children also marched in the line. The sidewalks were literally blocked by people for three miles, and, as the procession proceeded, headed by Wells and John Taylor—the Mormon President—riding uncovered in an open barouche, peal upon peal of cheers saluted it at every step. When it passed the Federal Court building the shouts were especially deafening, as if in defiance of Judge Emerson and the officers of the court, who witnessed the demonstration from the balcony. The procession marched to the great Tabernacle, which was unable to hold more than half of the 25,000 people who, it is estimated, tried to gain admittance. Wells, from the stand, simply thanked the multitude for the demonstration of respect for one who stood faithful to his religious integrity in refusing to divulge a Church secret. Mr. Taylor made a short

mistaken. In Brigham Young's palmiest days he could have done no more than has been done on this occasion.

HON. JOHN FITCH,
PRESIDENT OF THE LONG BRANCH OCEAN PIER
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JUDGE JOHN FITCH, who is the President of the Long Branch Ocean Pier Company, was born in Schodack, Rensselaer County, New York. He is of the Norwalk branch of the Fitch family of Connecticut, being fifth in line from Governor Thomas Fitch of that State. Judge Fitch gradu-

ated from Union College, and subsequently studied law with Judge Buell, of Troy, N. Y. For more than twenty years past he has resided in this city, and is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has earned, during his professional life, the high esteem of his associates for his ability as well as other qualities. He is a member of the Bar Association, in which he takes great interest. He is also a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the New England Society, the New York Historical Society, the Society of the Cincinnati, the New York Yacht Club and the St. Nicholas Club.

Judge Fitch is a man of indomitable perseverance and iron will, and has a large personal ac-

quaintance and a great number of friends. He undertook the management of the Long Branch Ocean Pier Company solely on account of his personal friendship for the Leland. The stockholders of the company may be assured that if any one can make the enterprise a financial success, he is the man.

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS.

It has long been the custom of the United States Government to signalize the conclusion of amicable adjustments with representative Indians visiting Washington by presenting to them medals bearing appropriate inscriptions and the head of the President for the time being. This rule was somewhat varied during the earlier part of President Hayes's term, when, no new medals having yet been struck, a number of Indian chiefs were presented with the medals prepared during the administration of Gen. Grant, and which were highly valued by the recipients. Recently a new medal has been prepared at the Government Mint, a fac-simile of which



THE NEW INDIAN PEACE MEDAL—OVERSE.

speech, full of expressions of loyalty to the Government and Constitution, but protesting against interference with his religious belief and practices. The multitude was orderly and undemonstrative, but expressions of individuals told that the fanatical masses felt their power.

Probably Salt Lake City has never witnessed a more remarkable display. A correspondent writes: "The demonstration was concerted, arranged and consummated within thirty hours, people coming from hundreds of miles north and as far south. Ten Mayors of cities were in the procession, as many bands of music, all the Church dignitaries, and Territory, county and town civil officials within the reach of railroads. There were one hundred and twenty-five banners bearing mottoes. The city was fairly ablaze with Stars and Stripes, and the Mormons directing the jubilee protest against what they call interference of law officers with religious liberty. Those who think Mormonism weakening are



HON. JOHN FITCH, PRESIDENT OF THE LONG BRANCH OCEAN PIER COMPANY.



THE NEW INDIAN PEACE MEDAL—REVERSE.

we illustrate, and this medal will hereafter, during the present Administration, be used in the distribution of favors of this sort among the red men.

FOOD FOR THE WORLD.

THE total exports of bacon and hams from the United States for the month of April last were 57,321,524 pounds, valued at \$3,952,366; fresh beef, 5,384,687 pounds, valued at \$477,881; beef, salted or corned, 3,130,331 pounds, valued at \$205,423; pork, 8,871,888 pounds, valued at \$525,752; lard, 35,917,604 pounds, valued at \$2,490,101; butter, 1,809,156 pounds, valued at \$244,130; cheese, 4,479,587 pounds, valued at \$270,747; tallow, 7,413,009 pounds, valued at \$525,310. Total value, \$8,691,716, against \$10,096,747 for April, 1878.